

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 17.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1265

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, JR., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., will read his paper on "Gun Making in the United States," before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Saturday, November 26, at 2 P. M.

We are glad to note that the system of monthly payments has brought forth good fruit, as we always thought it would after being subjected to a fair trial. The War Department officials seem to think well of it and so does the Army at large. We have had numerous suggestions that the period might be even still further reduced, but for the present we are inclined to say "let well enough alone."

THE annual report of General Tidball, the commanding officer of the Fort Monroe Artillery School, will be found of unusual interest this year, as it contains a full description of the object of the school, the various branches of instructions, and in the account of the operations for the past year, plainly shows the benefits therefrom. The report will shortly be printed for general distribution.

A VERY important point with reference to the effects of artillery fire under water which has been generally overlooked is referred to by *Engineering*. As long as muzzle-loaders were the fashion it was but natural that as they could not be depressed for firing, this question was not allowed to be raised, but with breech-loaders there is no reason why they could not be depressed 30 deg. or 45 deg., and a shot fired into the water at such angles would penetrate it quite as deep as the lower edge of the armor. Guns mounted *en barbette* would have to be raised high above this protection if they are to fire downward. Ships best suited for this arrangement would be those in which the turrets are placed diagonally. The ricochet of long shot at long ranges is due to their base striking the water first; at close quarters they never rise.

ACTING Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Harmony, is greatly pleased with the result of his determination to consult at least three times a week the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Department on public business. The chiefs act as an advisory board to the Acting Secretary and he consults with them on all naval affairs, reserving to himself the power to act. Ex-Secretary Thompson first introduced the board system. He did not find it to work well on account of his fondness for relating stories. Instead of consulting his assistants on business matters the ex-Secretary was in the habit of entertaining them with sidesplitting yarns. This soon necessitated the abandonment of the board system and the bureau chiefs were consulted individually. The present board was instituted at the suggestion of Secretary Whitney and it is probable will not be dissolved when he resumes charge of the Department.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN's annual report, which we publish this week, is brimful of excellent suggestions, and affords proof that he is in full sympathy with the needs of the Service. We are glad to note his approval of Lieut. Zalinski's work, for it will serve to stimulate the ambition of the younger officers to secure similar recognition. Lieut. Zalinski's reputation is the legitimate fruit of industry, zeal, energy and indomitable perseverance, such as we should be glad to see emulated by every officer in

this service. They can always depend upon receiving the encouragement of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as they have in this case that of the Lieutenant General. The General's remarks concerning the needs of the National Guard are to the point, and it is to be hoped that his suggestion looking to the establishment of a system of encampment under the control and direction of the General Government will be acted on. In the development of such a measure, General Sheridan pledges his personal aid and that of the entire Army.

THE San Francisco *Report* thinks that Army officers are too apt to "scoff at reportorial suggestions and discredit intelligence conveyed to them by journalistic scouts." Its opinion is based upon the fact that when the reporters asked the commander of the U. S. troops at Chicago a few weeks ago if there would be a concentration of troops to guard against a possible outbreak on the occasion of the execution of the Anarchists "they were laughed to scorn." But, says the *Report*, with lofty indignation, "they knew more about it than the General himself, and 5,000 United States soldiers are now being hurried forward." Distance must indeed lend exaggeration if not enchantment to the view of the *Report*, if the two skeleton companies of Infantry at Highwood are thus magnified to our San Franciscan contemporary. The actual number of U. S. troops at Chicago is less than one hundred men and no more have been there at any time. It would be as well for the *Report* to inform itself hereafter, before it ventures upon criticism.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: "The trouble into which we have got by the seizure of the British sealers in Behring's Sea and the imprisonment of the captains and crews, shows that it does not do to send poor judges even to the remotest parts of the continent. When Mr. Lafayette Dawson, or, as his testimonials described him, 'Lafe' Dawson, of Missouri, was appointed U. S. District Judge in Alaska, probably nobody thought that any defects in his legal equipments would ever be of much consequence in that distant corner of the globe. But he was not very long there before he was called on to give an important decision in a branch of the law in which he appears to have had little or no experience, and in which he managed to blunder so effectively as to place the President under the necessity of promptly overruling him, by directing the release of the vessels he had declared forfeited to the United States, and the discharge of the British subjects he had imprisoned as pirates or poachers. The question of damages still remains to be settled, and we notice that one of the items is the loss of 'prospective catch,' in imitation of our consequential damages in the *Alabama* case."

FROM Newport comes a report that a determined effort will be made the coming winter to practically destroy the Naval War College by transferring it to Annapolis, there to become a part of the Naval Academy. Considerable opposition has already been manifested toward the War College in time past, but this move would seem to indicate a more persistent attempt at its practical annihilation than any heretofore developed. Coupled with this transfer of the War College is likewise a proposition to change the headquarters of the Naval Training Station from Newport to New London, Conn., the reason given being that by so doing the Administration believes that Connecticut can be converted from a doubtful State to a Democratic one. Should

these two schemes be carried into effect, there is no room to doubt but that the result will be disastrous, not only to the institutions interested but to the Navy at large, for while exception may be taken to a few of the methods involved in the War College as at present organized, still the general result is of great and increasing benefit to the Navy. As to the reasons for changing the Training Station to New London, they may be sound from a political standpoint, but if the efficiency of the Service is to be consulted the station will unquestionably remain at Newport. It is needless to add that the officers of the Navy, who have expressed themselves on the subject, are a unit against the proposed changes, and predict all sorts of direful results as sure to follow the transfer. It is to be hoped that Congress will move with becoming moderation in this important matter, for the interests at stake are too great to permit hasty or injudicious action. It is understood that Senator Aldrich is interesting himself in behalf of the existing status of the institution menaced, and has received valuable data from Admiral Luce to assist him in his efforts.

IN time the gentlemen whose roseate views of the Panama Canal would appear to have been obtained through the bottom of a champagne glass, while accepting the courtesies of its managers, will be convinced, if they are not already, that the view of this enterprise the JOURNAL has from the first presented was the correct one. De Lesseps's bubble has received another puncture from the report of Senor Tamco Armero, agent of the Colombian Government, which is based upon a critical personal examination of the work. He estimates that up to September last there had been completed of the easy part of the work 32,925,230 cubic metres of excavation at an average cost, including expenses of management, of \$2 a cubic metre. This leaves 127,074,770 cubic metres to be removed and some of it for a distance of eighteen kilometres or over eleven miles. Greater difficulties will be encountered in working as the tide level is approached and the sea commences to flow into the whole canal. Aside from the immense work of controlling the Chagres river, the cost of which is estimated at \$94,840,000, the total additional cost of completing the work is estimated at \$603,499,080 (3,012,495,400 francs.) Concluding Senor Armero says: "And it must be remembered that the expense of management, interest, etc., amount annually to 100,000,000 of francs, which sum will continue to augment now that additional interest must be paid on the new loans, and thus we are compelled to reflect that the company will annually obtain less money, even should it offer higher interest, and it is absolutely certain that it will be difficult to obtain the requisite fabulous sum, and the more particularly so since the financial situation of the company is serious, is involved, and is alarming." Meantime the Canal shares are steadily declining in a rising market and M. de Lesseps has written to Premier Rouvier, asking authority to raise a loan for the Panama Canal by the issue of lottery bonds, states that he is negotiating with Engineer Eiffel for the purpose of insuring the digging of a passage across the Isthmus sufficient for a traffic of 7,500,000 tons yearly, reserving the completion of the work for the future, as in the case of the Suez Canal. He says that the funds for completing the work will be derived from the annual profits. In the instance of the Panama Canal the much-neglected Monroe doctrine appears to be entrenching itself.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. T. HASKELL, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week from a short leave.

DR. JACOB L. WORTMAN, the anatomist of the U. S. Medical Museum at Washington, goes to California on business.

LIEUTENANT W. H. C. BOWEN, 5th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Totten, Dakota, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN W. H. McLAUGHLIN, 18th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at Fort Riley, Kas., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN A. H. GOODLOE, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, is making a tour of Europe and enjoying the trip very much.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, now on leave, will join at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., early in December.

MRS. GRANT has presented General Grant's famous old war horse "Claiborne" to the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., assistant to General Benét, was a visitor at West Troy, N. Y., this week.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., retired, of Vincennes, Indiana, has left there to make a tour of the world. We wish him *bon voyage*.

LIEUTENANT D. N. McDONALD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting at Carthage, Tenn., has had his leave extended three months.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, early in the week, from a brief trip to Baltimore and Washington.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., returned to Los Angeles, Cal., a few days ago from a trip to Forts McDowell and Huachuca, Arizona.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is visiting friends in Philadelphia, will return to Fort Barrancas, Fla., early in December.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is soon to be married to Miss Anna Chase, daughter of the Hon. H. M. Chase, of Walla Walla.

COLONEL A. TRACY, U. S. A., will reside at 314 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., at which place he hopes to remain for the coming winter.

CAPTAIN HARRY O. PERLEY, U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago, and taken charge of medical matters at the camp of the U. S. troops at Highwood.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, is preparing to leave Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for a few months' tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., from whence he was recently called by the death of his brother.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately visiting in Washington, has returned to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and resumed command of the post.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., joined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week for temporary duty with Greenough's battery.

COLONEL E. S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, called on friends at St. Paul last week, on his way to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to resume command of that post and his regiment.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, will remain at Fort Monroe, Va., until April next, but his battery will leave there for Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, early in December.

MISS ALICE WASHINGTON WEIR, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Weir, formerly an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, was married at New York City, Nov. 9, to Mr. Edward La Montagne, Jr.

MAJOR G. M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., was at Memphis, Tenn., last week, attending the fifteenth annual session of the American Public Health Association, of which he is the President.

MAJOR T. C. TUPPER, U. S. Cavalry, under his recent promotion, remains with the regiment, with which he has been identified since 1861, but changes base from Fort Bayard to Fort Union, N. M.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, was married on Thursday of this week, November 17, at Easton, Md., to Miss Edith Carman. Owing to domestic sickness the wedding was quite private.

LIEUTENANT W. P. STONE, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Little Rock Barracks, is said to be engaged to Miss Belle Sinclair, daughter of Major William Sinclair, U. S. A., commandant of Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.

THE case of the United States v. Henry P. Schroeder, formerly Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, charged with the larceny of a watch, and with obtaining money under false pretences, was nolle prossed by the District Attorney at Washington, D. C., a few days ago.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., of Santa Fe, was at Fort Wingate, N. M., a portion of this week, presiding over the Court of Inquiry demanded by Captain Robert W. Shufeldt, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to investigate his administration of the Medical Department at Fort Wingate.

DID you ever hear of a Regular Army officer going on the stage? Yet amateur theatricals are, of all forms of amusements, most in favor at frontier posts, where many of the ladies and officers have attained no mean proficiency in depicting the joys and sorrows set down by the dramatists. Many an ambitious play has been acted well at far off Russell, or Yates, or Miles, with no better settings than wings of roughly-painted cotton, drops of Army duck, flies of quartermaster's tarpaulins, and properties from the military quarters.—*Detroit Free Press*.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles from a trip to Arizona and New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Mills, lately in Rome, Italy, will sail for home early in December.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

GENERAL DANIEL McCLURE, U. S. A., returned to New York City the latter part of this week from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT R. G. HILL, 20th U. S. Inf., passed through St. Paul a few days ago on his way to Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID R. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cav., under recent orders goes from Ft. Clark to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

MRS. SMITH, wife of Lieut. E. V. Smith, 3d U. S. Inf., is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Young at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., and family were in Chicago last week on their way to Santa Barbara, Cal., to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT JOHN POPE, 1st U. S. Art., will leave San Francisco next week for the East to report at Willet's Point for a tour of torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d Cavalry, now at Fort Walla Walla, is engaged upon the proof sheets of his narrative of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., lately at Portland, Oregon, has reported to General Miles at Los Angeles for duty as assistant to his chief quartermaster.

CAPTAIN S. A. MASON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Mason, of Fort Lowell, are expected in San Francisco about Dec. 1 on their way East to spend a portion of the winter.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GATCHELL, U. S. A., whose transfer from the 5th to the 4th Artillery has been ordered, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is to be married, Dec. 18, at Fort Leavenworth, to Miss Sumner, daughter of Colonel E. Y. Sumner, U. S. A., General Merritt's Inspector of Rifle Practice.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MILEY, recently transferred from the 5th to the 4th Artillery, now returns to the former, under transfer, and changes base from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week for Mexico, going as a guest of the Commercial Club of Kansas City. During his absence Col. G. B. Sanford will command the post.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been stopping at Utica, N. Y., since his regiment went from Sackett's Harbor to Dakota, will leave there in a few days to join his company at Fort Sully.

COLONEL DON PIATT has two new books on the stocks—one "The Shadow Side of the Republic," and the other a life of that staunch old hero, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. Henry Cist, Esq., is his collaborer in the latter book.

GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, since his retirement from Congress, is devoting his time to railroad improvements and enterprises with New York as his headquarters. He lives at the Hoffman House, where he is a conspicuous figure by reason of his military air.

It is the impression of the accounting officers that though a judgment in the sum of \$19,896.75 against Samuel Dana, an ex-paymaster in the Army, and his bondsmen has been rendered in favor of the Government, that it cannot be recovered. Dana died several years ago in California; his personal estate has been divided and his executors discharged.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, talking with a friend about the defeat of Colonel Frederick Grant, said laughingly but earnestly, and as if even a trifle relieved by the idea: "That effectually disposes of the proposed ticket of Lincoln and Grant. The hereditary platform is not strong enough for a party to stand on." Colonel Grant ran some thousands behind the next candidate on the Republican ticket for New York.

THE veterans of the 7th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers have placed in the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, a tablet in memory of the late Mrs. Harriet Foote Hawley, wife of their old commander, Senator Hawley. It is of polished red marble with a burnished brass plate bearing the dates and places of her birth and death, and this tribute: "By the Grace of God, Harriet Foote Hawley lived a helpful life, brave, tender and true, a Soldier and Servant of Jesus Christ."

COLONEL GLOVER PERIN, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., after an honorable service dating from Dec. 4, 1847, was placed on the retired list on Thursday of this week, Nov. 17, having attained the age of sixty-four. Col. Perin served in the Mexican War and during the War of the Rebellion, receiving for his meritorious services in the latter the brevet of lieutenant colonel. His retirement makes vacant the Medical Directorship of the Department of Dakota.

THE Comte de Paris writes under date of Oct. 6, 1887, to Colonel Nicholson, of Philadelphia, the following tribute to Major-General Meade, U. S. A.: "My Dear Colonel—I thank you very much for the kind invitation which you have transmitted to me to be present at the unveiling of General Meade's equestrian statue in Philadelphia. I had the greatest sympathy and admiration for your illustrious countryman, and I would have gladly shown those feelings by joining personally those who are going to pay on the 18th of October a tribute to his memory. Unfortunately, I cannot just now spare the time necessary to make a trip to America. Believe me, my dear Colonel, yours truly, "PHILIPPE, Comte de Paris."

LIEUTENANT G. H. SANDS, 6th U. S. Cavalry, lately on leave in Washington, will shortly join at Fort Wingate, N. M.

THE Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth is to be congratulated that it is soon to have such a competent instructor added to its staff as Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who will go there from Willet's Point in a few days.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., passed through St. Paul last week on his way to Vancouver Barracks from his trip to Philadelphia, and will resume command of the Department of the Columbia. While in St. Paul he was the recipient of much attention from many old friends and admirers.

LIEUTENANT L. A. LEONHAUSEN, 25th Infantry was married at Minneapolis Nov. 3 to Miss Florence Watson, daughter of Mr. John Watson. Lieut. J. H. Waters was best man, and a number of officers were present from Fort Snelling. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Meade, Dakota.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFER, 1st U. S. Inf., formally organized at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday of this week an important General Court-martial composed of officers of rank from distant posts. Col. Burnham, of Major-General Howard's staff is Judge-Advocate of the Court. It is stated that the officers to be tried by the Court are Capt. Thomas F. Tobey and Lieut. J. Murphy, 14th U. S. Infantry.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., says the *Kansas City Times*, who leaves Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 14, for Chicago, has been on duty here since 1884, during which period he has won for himself many friends. All regret his departure and that of his family, who made social life pleasant at the post. Mrs. Wilson has already left for Omaha, where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Switzer, before going to Chicago. Miss Marguerite Wilson leaves Monday.

MONSIEUR PAUL BLOUET, ("Max O'Rell") who has arrived in New York to make a study of the American people, as well as to lecture to them, is a Frenchman by birth, and came of age just in time to fight for his country against the Germans, and was captured at Sedan. After a brief imprisonment he was released and returned to the army to encounter his own countrymen in the war of the Commune. A wound in the right arm incapacitated him for further military service and he retired upon a pension. For the last eleven years he has lived in London.

THE wife of Ulysses S. Grant has bought the house on the N. E. corner of 73d street and West End avenue, New York. Mr. Grant has a country home at Purdy's Station, N. Y. The *N. Y. Tribune* says of Mr. Grant: "He is better known as 'Buck' Grant, a nickname he received from having been born in Ohio, the Buckeye State. I understand that his wife's fortune, which was comprised in numerous land enterprises and silver mines in Colorado left her by her father, Jerome B. Chaffee, is likely to be much increased by recent fortunate discoveries of silver ore in the Henrietta and Maid of Erin mines at Leadville, and that it will reach over half a million of dollars."

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, who leaves Dayton, Nov. 6, for the East, has crowded "lots of joy" into his four months' leave, although part of the time he was on official duty in the western part of the territory. The lieutenant has developed quite a talent for carpentering, painting and gardening, acting the part of a wholesome old rancher to perfection. It is evident he is not dependent upon his position in the Army for a living. He has purchased some valuable farm lands in Asotin County, and is an enthusiastic believer in a brilliant future for Washington Territory, whose praises he will not fail to most effectually sound in the effete East.—*Columbia Chronicle*.

CAPTAIN L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., having left Fort Leavenworth for Denver, the *Kansas City Times* takes the opportunity to say: "Capt. Campbell has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth since November, 1883, and it can be said without any attempt of throwing 'taffy' that in the performance of the varied duties required in that office he has shown ability and a 'rustling' quality that but few men in his department possess. The improvements made by him upon the reservation have added greatly to the beauty of Fort Leavenworth. The city of Denver is to be congratulated in having Capt. Campbell detailed to assume charge of the construction of the new post in that vicinity. In Mrs. Campbell the social circle of Fort Leavenworth has lost a bright member, while Denver has won quite an addition. The poor and needy have, too, lost a good friend, for none were more prompt to relieve distress and distribute charity than Mrs. Campbell."

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Gen. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., has presented his resignation of the position of Superintendent, which he has ably and acceptably held for more than seven years; therefore—Resolved, That this Board testify their highest appreciation of the character and ability of Gen. Pitcher and of his faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of his duties. In accepting such resignation we feel that the Home loses the services of a faithful, zealous and incorruptible official and the inmates the care and guidance of one who has ever been their counselor and friend. It is with feeling of unfeigned regret that we sever the pleasant social relations which have so long existed between Gen. Pitcher and his accomplished wife and the members of this Board and we tender to each of them our heartfelt wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

Gen. W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo, has succeeded Gen. Pitcher.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Nov. 9 says:

Major Volkmar, Adjt.-Gen., has returned from Spokane Falls. Paymr. Muhlenberg last week went to Forts Canby and Townsend. Miss Laura Carpenter, who has been visiting Miss Taylor at the Barracks, started last week for Fort Klamath. Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., has returned to Boise Bas. His family arrive this week from the East. Major S. S. Sumner inspected Fort Walla Walla last week. He was accompanied by Major C. A. Wilcox, 14th Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut. E. J. McClernand, A. D. C. to Gen. Gibbons, into whose hands the revision of Upton's tactics fell, has about completed the work, and tests made have proved satisfactory to those who witnessed them.



CAPTAINS C. AUGUR and J. A. AUGUR, of the Cavalry, are both visiting relatives at Washington.

CAPTAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

MAJOR R. F. BERNARD, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has changed station from Fort McIntosh to Fort Davis, Texas.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK WOOLEY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Carlos, Ariz.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, left Detroit, Mich., this week on a short visit to St. Louis on public business.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and the other members of the Military Prison Commission are expected at Fort Leavenworth about Dec. 1.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., has been joined at Fort Bartucas, Fla., by his wife and children, who spent the summer in the North.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. J. IVES, U. S. A., left Fort D. A. Russell this week for Omaha, where his marriage to Miss Minnie Megath is to take place.

COLONEL EARDLEY MATTLAND entered on Nov. 3 on his duties at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, as Director-General of British Ordnance Factories.

CAPTAIN JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Simpson have arrived in our midst, says the Omaha *Excelsior*, and are great acquisitions to the social circles of the city.

CAPTAIN EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, after being absent for two weeks collecting information on the subject of underground wires, visiting New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburg.

THE marriage of Miss Nellie Zoe Hastings, of Fort Leavenworth, to Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is to take place Nov. 30. The wedding tour will extend until about the end of January, when the married couple will join at Fort Leavenworth.

It is said that the Archduke John of Austria has for some time been living in London, under strict incognito. Recently he wished to join the Jockey Club without breaking the incognito, and two eminent members of the club acting as his sponsors, asked the stewards to admit "a gentleman of exalted rank" without compelling him to disclose his real name. The application was refused and the Archduke is still outside the club.

THE marriage of Asst. Surgeon W. D. Dietz, U. S. Army, to Miss Ella Louise Tyler, daughter of Lieut. W. W. Tyler, 13th U. S. Inf., to which we briefly referred last week, took place Nov. 10 at Fort Leavenworth and not at Fort Bayard. The ceremony took place in the post chapel, Chaplain Barry officiating. Asst. Surgeon W. D. McCaw, U. S. A., was "best man." A reception followed at the quarters of Lieut. Tyler, and the following day the happy couple left for Fort Bayard.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty at Omaha, will take a few weeks leave before joining at Boston for duty. Adverting to his and Gen. Dandy's recent departure from Omaha, the *Cathedral Chimes* of that city says: "Special regrets are felt throughout the Cathedral parish at the necessity which compels Gen. Dandy and Gen. Hawkins to withdraw from the city and our vestry. We are extremely sorry to lose these christian gentlemen from our social circle and from our parish councils, but we say 'God speed' in their new homes."

GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, United States Senator from Connecticut, and Miss Edith A. Horner were married at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Horner was until recently head nurse in the Philadelphia Hospital. Miss May Wharton was maid of honor, and Lieut. Knapp, of the U. S. Navy, was best man. Among those present were Gen. Sheridan and Gen. McCook, Secretary of the U. S. Senate. A reception was given at the home of Mr. H. W. Tatham, after which the bride and groom left on an extended bridal tour.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, having recently retired from the presidency of the Kansas Academy of Sciences, the *Topeka Commonwealth* says: "Chaplain Parker may well be proud of his connection therewith. He was the originator and founder of the society and for several years kept it alive, being secretary and having its general management. At that time he was connected with Washburn College, or editor of the *Commonwealth*. Mr. Parker also founded the Kansas City Academy of Science while he was doing editorial work on the journal of that place."

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Tennessee, recently told of a colored clergyman who preached a sermon on the text: "And the multitudes came to Him and He healed them of divers diseases." Said he: "My dying congregation, this is a terrible text. Disease is in the world. The smallpox slays its hundreds, the cholera its thousands, and the yellow fever its tens of thousands, but, in the language of the text, if you take the divers, you are gone. These earthly doctors can cure the smallpox, cholera, and yellow fever if they get there in time, but nobody but the good Lord can cure the divers."

THE *Daily Saratogian* announces that Mrs. Stacey, widow of Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., is to give a series of lectures and illustrated talks upon the subject of "Social Grace," to the pupils of Temple Grove Seminary, Saratoga. It says:

Mrs. Stacey has introduced the study of social grace among the women, young and old, of New York, having a large class in the city, and also a class in Miss Dana's school in Morristown, N. J. Temple Grove is the second upon her list of schools, and therefore has the honor of sharing in the advanced spirit of the day which acknowledges the need of a thorough knowledge of all that goes to make true social elegance and ease. Mrs. Stacey's lecture last evening in the drawing room was a delightfully instructive talk upon the importance of thoroughly understanding the established laws of etiquette, as accepted in polite society the world over. Mrs. Stacey is a model of grace and dignity, both in personal presence and manner. Her magnetic enthusiasm is just what must carry a conviction of the dignity of her work to all who listen to her.

ADJUTANT G. R. CECIL, 13th U. S. Infantry, is at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

The death of Capt. Edward S. Meyer, U. S. Army, creates a vacancy on the disability retired list.

LIEUTENANT D. J. GIBBON, 9th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, moves his lares and penates from Fort McKinney, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Prof. C. W. Larned, U. S. M. A.; Col. R. S. Grainger, retired; 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; Maj. John B. Parke, 10th Inf.

The selection of a successor to Col. Glover Perin, Assistant Surgeon General, whose retirement was announced on Nov. 17, is now under consideration by the President. There are three candidates in the field for the office, Chief Medical Purveyor Dr. Baxter, and Surgeons McParlin and Page.

GENERAL BENET, Chief of Ordnance, and his Chief Assistant, Capt. Smith, visited Sandy Hook this week to witness the first experiments with the new 12-inch breech loading mortar, which was pronounced ready for firing on Nov. 15. They will visit Watervliet and several of the Eastern arsenals before returning to Washington.

The Commission created by Congress—the Secretary of War, Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol, and Senator Hoar, chairman of the Library Committee—has awarded the contract for a statue to Lafayette to Alexander Falguiere and Antoni Mercurio, French sculptors, and members of the Legion of Honor, whose joint production was accepted. The statue is to be finished within two years. The figure of Lafayette will stand upon a pedestal of the best Italian marble. In front of the statue will be a figure of America, tendering the sword of liberty, and on each corner a figure of one of Lafayette's compatriots.

It appears that Col. Cody, Buffalo Bill, who is known personally to so many Army officers, considers himself to-day worth \$300,000. The bulk of this is invested in good Western real estate. Salisbury, he said, was worth about \$500,000 that he had put away since he had gone in with the Wild West. Cody says that he is not certain about their future. He has made enough money to retire. They will play the winter through in England and then go to Belgium for three or four weeks for the spring exhibition there. Then they will go to Paris for a few weeks and to Rome later. The manager of the Paris Hippodrome has advised Cody to go to Russia. He says that he would make a greater success in Russia than in any country of Europe. Just before leaving New York for England Barnum came to him and offered him \$250,000 for a quarter interest in the European venture. Cody accepted this offer, until he learned of the condition that was attached to it—that Barnum's name should go ahead of Cody's in the announcement of the combination. This Cody refused. He says that the name he has made as a successful showman is as much to him as the money. Cody says he lately received the largest offer known in the history of the show business—\$1,000,000 in cash for a contract for two years to play in different parts of Europe. This offer he refused, for the reason that he is not certain that he wants to remain in Europe for two years and if he did he would be able to make more money than that under his own management and not be tied up with any one.

BUFFALO BILL has been succeeded as the reigning sensation in London by another distinguished American, the Boston pugilist, John L. Sullivan. He is described as knocking the English champions out one after another, and as creating such a sensation that his appearance anywhere creates an excitement almost equivalent to a riot. One of the friends of the Prince of Wales wrote to Pat Mullins, a retired prize fighter and teacher of boxing, extensively patronized by "the nobility and gentry" that the Prince desired to see the champion of the world at his trade, and Mullins wrote in great agitation to Sullivan's backer, Phillips, that the thing must be done within a week or two. The letter was read to Sullivan and that great man said calmly: "Write to the Prince of Wales and tell him I'm too busy to see him until after the 26th, but let him hold on till then and I'll show him something that he never knew anything about before." Of course this expression of the high and lofty spirit so becoming to a Bostonian and great fighter was not allowed to reach the Prince in precisely this form.

COMMANDER G. W. COFFIN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

COMMANDER D. W. MULLAN, U. S. N., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUEZLE, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

COLONEL HOBART, of the British Army, and Capt. Hankin, of the British Navy, registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

THE engagement of Mr. Arthur Dutton, son of the wife of Rear Admiral Franklin, U. S. N., and Miss Mary Pinkney, of Annapolis, is announced.

MR. JACOB E. NOEL, who resigned from the Navy in June last, has entered into an engagement with the Washington Electric Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., who has been ordered to examination for promotion, will be examined on the Pacific Coast before proceeding to Alaska on the *Thetis*.

LIEUTENANT W. MCCARTY LITTLE, U. S. N., has sold to the Astors for \$325,000, the Westmoreland apartment house, on the corner of Union Square and 17th Street, New York City.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS entertained Rear Admiral Vignes, commander French North Atlantic Squadron, at his country seat, "Wootton," near Philadelphia on Wednesday; also Capt. Renard, Lieut. Garnaut and Villeneuve, of the flagship *Minerve*; M. Louis Voissan, the French Consul, and several prominent Philadelphians.

LIEUTENANT E. D. TAUNTS, U. S. N., arrived in St. Louis this week to attend his sister's wedding.

SECRETARY WHITNEY's condition is constantly improving, said Dr. Loomis on Monday to a New York *Evening World* reporter. "He takes horseback exercise daily and soon will be a well man again."

ON Saturday evening last, Rear Admiral Vignes, Capt. Menard and H. Garnaut, A. D. C., and Lieut. Villeneuve were entertained at dinner by Mayor Fidler of Philadelphia. It is expected that the *Minerve* will leave Philadelphia for the West Indies about Nov. 25.

THE engagement is announced of Commo. Theodore D. Wilson, Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Cara Selena Hubbard, daughter of the late Captain Wm. Hubbard, of the British Navy. The marriage, which will be a quiet and private affair, will take place on Dec. 7 in Washington.

COMMODORE BROWN, commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, was at the Navy Department on Wednesday, consulting with bureau chiefs concerning the proposed repairs on the *Galena* to be made at his yard. It is proposed to send the *Galena* to Norfolk where she will be provided with new boilers and undergo slight general repairs.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We hear that the Secretary of the United States Navy is suffering from overwork, and is incapacitated from attending to his duties. Mr. Whitney has made such immense improvements in the American Navy that every well-wisher of the States will hope that rest will restore his health, and that he will soon be enabled to resume work at Washington."

THE first lecture of the season before the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will be held at the club house on Saturday next at 8.30 P. M., the subject being—"Hydrography, History, Theory and Methods of Chart Making." The lecturer is Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Cheney, U. S. Navy. The club has, we are glad to see, taken a new departure on the subject of "intellectual yachting," concerning which we will have something further to say another week.

IN March next the term of Medical Director Gunnell as Surgeon-General of the Navy will expire. Dr. Gunnell has been eminently successful in the conduct of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Secretary Whitney has on many occasions expressed himself as highly gratified with the improvements instituted by the Surgeon-General of his administration. This, his friends hope, is an indication of the probability of his reappointment, which will enable him to retire within 18 months after his reappointment with the relative rank of Commodore.

JOHN ROACH, the son of the shipbuilder and promoter of American shipping, who bears his father's name, has charge of the famous shipyard at Chester. He is a quiet and reserved man of perhaps forty years, with a black mustache and hair slightly tinged with gray. He comes over to New York once in two or three weeks. I met him the other day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where we fell to talking about the great shipyard that his father built. He said that this would be a busy winter there and that they would employ eight or nine hundred men. "This is not a fancy figure," said Mr. Roach, "but the actual number that we shall employ."—N. Y. *Tribune* report.

A PARTY of officers from the French flagship *Minerve* visited the large ship and engine works of Wm. Cramp and Sons, on the Delaware river Nov. 9. They were "Capitaine de Vaisseau Maxime du Menard," commander of the flagship *Minerve* and chief of staff; "Lieutenant de Vaisseau Ducrest de Villeneuve, A. D. C.; Lieut. Havard, Lieut. Le Clou, Lieut. Aubry, Chief Engr. Niobey," "Mecanicien Principal de Ire Classe;" "Surg. G. Roach," "Medecin de 2e Classe;" and Midshipman Henri du Couedic de Kerant, and Catube Iunca, "Aspirants de Marine de Ire Classe." They went aboard of the partially complete steel hulls of the cruiser *Baltimore*, the dynamite gun cruiser and Gunboat No. 1. The work on these vessels is superintended by Captain R. L. Pnythian, U. S. N., President of the Board of Inspectors of Steel Armor, and Lieut. John Rogers and Lieut. Milligan, U. S. N.

WE were informed last week that there were charges affecting the reputation of Lieut. Emory H. Taunt, but did not mention the fact, hoping that his action might be satisfactorily explained. Now a Court-martial has been ordered which assembled in Brooklyn on Thursday of this week for his trial on charges preferred by the Navy Department, including absence from station and duty without leave, disobedience of orders, and scandalous conduct. The Court consists of Captains F. M. Ramsay, N. H. Farquhar, T. F. Kane, and C. M. Schoonmaker; Commanders E. M. Shepard, George W. Coffin, George H. Wadleigh, William H. Whiting, and B. H. McCalla, with Lieut. Adolph Marx, Judge Advocate. The specifications allege that Lieut. Taunt was absent from the *Nipsic*, without leave, from Oct. 12 until Nov. 1; that when he was found at the Sturtevant House in New York on Oct. 22, and was ordered by Commander Mullin to report immediately on board the *Nipsic*, he refused to obey the order, leaving the hotel at which he was stopping and wilfully concealed his whereabouts, and for nine days prevented the enforcement of the order of his commanding officer requiring him to return to his station; that by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor he incapacitated himself for the proper performance of his duty, and on Nov. 1 was, in consequence of such prolonged excessive use of intoxicating liquor, so ill as to require medical treatment. Lieut. Taunt has held so high a standing in the Navy that it is difficult to account for his peculiar conduct on any other theory than the one entertained by his friends, which is that of mental disturbance resulting from the hardships suffered by him on the Greely Relief Expedition, and later in the Congo explorations. Members of his family and intimate friends have been worried about his condition of mind and body ever since his return from Europe, when he surrendered the remainder of his leave, which had been granted in order that he might continue his work in Africa and applied for sea duty. By the advice of his physician he was compelled to give up further travels in the tropical regions.



## REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL SHERIDAN reports that at the date of the last consolidated returns the Army consisted of 2,200 officers and the following enlisted men: General staff, 1,386; Cavalry, 6,806; Artillery, 2,482; Infantry, 10,950; Indian scouts, 236; Detachments—recruiting parties, etc., 2,386. Total, 24,236.

The reconstruction of the post of Fort Porter has progressed favorably, and most of the new buildings will be ready for occupancy this fall. The new post at Atlanta, Georgia, has advanced but slowly, and it is not probable that any garrison can be established there before next summer. Gen. Schofield desires to concentrate those light batteries serving in the Division of the Atlantic that are not ordered to Fort Riley when that post is ready for their reception at Fort Niagara, where the facilities for instruction, though much inferior to those available at Fort Riley, are yet superior to any that can be found at other posts in the East. This measure will require some enlargement of Fort Niagara, which he hopes can be effected at an early day.

While the Division of the Missouri has been free from Indian hostilities of any magnitude, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary. Troops have been continually occupied in patrolling the Oklahoma country, and have been successful in keeping intruders out of that region. The gradual spread of railroads throughout the territory can, however, ultimately have but one effect, and I am now of the opinion that Congress may well consider the advisability of opening up portions at least of this country to settlement. What at one time threatened to develop into a serious difficulty arose last August in Colorado, near the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation. Lieut. Burnett was most fortunately able to avert the threatened hostilities. Through his intercession the whites agreed to keep off the reservation and the Indians were induced to return to their agency. This practically terminated the difficulty. Gen. Terry embodies in his annual report the special report of Gen. Crook, who in person investigated this affair, and to that report attention is invited for the further details of what at one time threatened to lead to an Indian war.

## THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE CROWS.

Very recently some little trouble has occurred on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, the result of one of the annual horse stealing raids of the Crows against their neighbors, the Piegan. Having been somewhat successful in their enterprise, the Crows, upon their return to the agency, indulged in too much liquor, became very enthusiastic and excited, as Indians will under such circumstances, and in celebration of their success they set fire to the roof of the agent's dwelling and of the sutler's store. The agent, from the best information that I have, while an honest, honorable, well-meaning man, is not very well calculated to deal with wild Indians, being somewhat arbitrary and domineering, and in his endeavor to establish discipline attempted to enforce his power at once without giving the Indians a chance to cool off after their acts. As might have been expected from people of their character, resistance was immediately threatened. Reports of the trouble having reached Washington, I, after consulting with the Secretary of the Interior, went to St. Paul, intending if necessary, to continue on to Fort Custer, but obtaining a full report of the circumstances from Gen. Ruger, the department commander, I did not deem it necessary to intervene personally, but instead directed him to proceed to the scene of trouble and assemble there such a force that their numbers alone would overawe the malcontents and render resistance impossible. This has been done, and as those directly concerned in the trouble are only seventeen in number, I anticipate no difficulty in their subjugation. Gen. Ruger will cause the Indians who have taken the principal part in this affair to be arrested; and to further the peace of the reservation, I authorize him to enlist about thirty of their number as scouts and take them to Fort Custer. The Crows have always been friendly and make it a boast that they have never killed a white man, and it would be a great pity if anything should now occur to disturb the peaceful relations so long a standing, and I am confident that Gen. Ruger will be able to effect a permanent settlement that will be satisfactory to the Crows as well as to ourselves.

## CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

The extension of railroads throughout the division, which has steadily progressed during the year, will bring some posts that were formerly supplied with difficulty and expense within easy reach, and will also obviate the necessity for longer retaining some of the smaller garrisons.

The policy of concentration into larger posts in the vicinity of railroad centres has for several years been advocated, and many minor positions, now retained only because they afford a shelter for the troops not as yet provided for elsewhere, will be abandoned as soon as accommodations can be obtained at the regimental posts now either building or contemplated in the near future. The work on the new post at Denver, where it is proposed to place ten companies, will shortly be commenced; that at San Antonio has been progressing favorably during the year; the ground for the new post near Chicago will pass into the possession of the Government at an early day; and at Fort Snelling both the reservation and other attendant conditions are favorable for the establishment of a large garrison, and only some additional buildings are required for their accommodation. The reconstruction of Fort Riley has been actively prosecuted during the year, but before it can be completed additional appropriations will be necessary. No other post in the country possesses such advantages for the location of a school of practice for light batteries and for cavalry exercises, and since its establishment for these purposes has been authorized by Congress it has been deemed but true economy to erect only buildings of a substantial and permanent nature, so that with the new equipment of breech-loading steel field guns, metal carriages, and improved harness, now being manufactured by the Ordnance Department, the Service will probably derive marked benefit from this station for a number of years. The garrison will be further enlarged as the accommodations for them are increased.

The gradual cessation of Indian troubles in the division has permitted the prosecution, to a greater extent than formerly, of the practice marches and field camps which further to so great an extent the practical and thorough instruction of the soldier. With a more complete peace, the experience formerly gained by active field duties, necessitated by movements against a hostile foe, can no longer be obtained, and these peace manoeuvres become all the more necessary. For their successful prosecution, and the education of officers and men in the modern systems of carrying on war, the post of Fort Snelling is a desirable place, and can now be assembled at our smaller posts. The fact that this fact alone offers one of the strongest arguments for concentration into large posts that can be advanced. Fewer and larger garrisons also result in greater economy in their military administration, and I hope that the subject from both of these points of view may be favorably considered by Congress.

No Indian hostilities have occurred in the Departments of the Columbia or California, and in the slight difficulties that in several instances have required the intervention of a military force, the Army has only been employed in preserving to the Indians their rights, which were encroached upon by trespassers, or by the effect of their presence alone in quieting disturbances among them.

The Territory of Arizona has enjoyed during the year a condition of general tranquillity.

I do not look favorably upon the proposition of Gen. Miles to separate the Indians now at San Carlos into several camps about 100 or 200 miles apart, deeming it for the best interests of the Territory of Arizona and of the Indians themselves that they should be kept in one body, and the duties necessary for their control concentrated at a single point. Divided into different bands, each location might become the centre of disturbances, and the difficulties of their supervision would be greatly increased.

Practice marches and the establishment of field camps have formed an important feature of the military instruction imparted during the year in this division, and in one case the intercourse between National Guard troops and those of the Army, consequent upon the adjacent location of their camps, proved to be of benefit to both, and afforded the State troops an opportunity to become more thoroughly conversant with Army methods.

Both Gen. Howard and Gen. Miles call attention to the inferior condition of the buildings at many of the posts in the Department of Arizona. As the territory becomes more closely settled and the Indian troubles gradually cease, some of the smaller posts can, as in other divisions, be profitably abandoned and replaced by new or enlarged garrisons arranged, as upon the northern border, with great regard to the position of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

## CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

During the last few months the system of monthly payments has been inaugurated at some of the posts in the Army, and although a recent establishment of its effect cannot yet be determined, it is hoped that by placing smaller amounts more frequently in the soldier's hands the temptation to periodical dissipation may be lessened, discipline thereby furthered, and the number of desertions diminished.

The recruiting service has been properly conducted during the year, and an increased number of men of good standard have been obtained. At two of the general depots the system of moving the recruits and permanent parties as a single command, instead of by companies, has proved successful, and may now be considered as firmly established. With the suggestion of the Adjutant-General that the plan be extended throughout the Army, I am, however, unable to coincide. Between a permanent recruiting party and a company, or the entire garrison of a military post, no direct comparison can be made, and the conditions and requirements of the service are radically different. Make the company while in garrison dependent upon a general mess and the officers and men will soon lose a great portion of this knowledge that they now possess, and if suddenly placed in the field the officer will be found ignorant of the needs of his men and the soldiers themselves unable to properly prepare their rations. The garrison mess may perhaps be a slight economy, and possibly the living would be improved thereby, but as long as soldiers are maintained in peace mainly to fit them for the emergency of war, to inaugurate a measure which might, and probably would, impair their future efficiency, would be to pay a heavy price for what could be at least but a slight increase in present comfort.

The Inspector-General's report again indicates, as it did last year, that the Army is in a very healthy and gratifying condition, and while there have been, as must necessarily be the case, some infractions of regulations, that the general discipline is good and that almost all officers and soldiers are animated with the spirit of obedience to law and a desire to improve so far as their opportunities will permit. The Inspector-General makes many pertinent recommendations, especially those relating to the expenditure of the entire value of the soldier's ration in articles of food, which is compelling it to maintain the various funds for which it is now taxed, and to the provision for a more just allowance to officers traveling under orders. During the year his department has for the first time undertaken, by direction of the Secretary of War, inspections of the work of the officers detailed as military instructors at colleges and schools, and from the information gained the Inspector-General's recommendations which are worthy of careful consideration.

The Artillery School has now been in existence for twenty years, and during that period has gradually developed and extended its course of instruction, until it now offers an exceedingly valuable post-graduate course for officers of the artillery arm of the Service. The report of its commandant, with its history of the school and the present system of imparting instruction, will prove of interest to all officers of the Army.

The experience of the past few years has suggested modifications and elaborations which have been ingrafted upon the course at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth from time to time as far as seemed advisable, and it being considered that a still further development of the school might now be safely undertaken, a board of officers organized some months ago to revise the course of study and other recommendations as to the theoretical and practical instruction to be imparted in the future. It is confidently expected that the labors of this board will result in placing the school upon a still firmer basis and greatly enhancing its value to the younger officers of our cavalry and infantry.

Instruction in the employment of the rifle and carbine has been most energetically prosecuted throughout the year, and with very satisfactory results. The returns from the different departments, which embrace the firing of all the Army, as well as the reports of the annual competitions of selected shots, show an advance even over the preceding season, when the results were so good that further improvement could be no more than a matter of time. This progress is especially noticeable in the skirmish firing—a class of practice only thoroughly introduced by my authority two years ago, but which from its practical features I have always deemed of the greatest value. It is the object of the system of instruction now in force in the Army to so educate the enlisted men that their fire in battle can be delivered with the same effect as that of a single man, and upon the element of special accuracy among the personnel of the Army. The targets employed both for known distance and skirmish practice are well adapted for this purpose, and the periodical reports of progress, as expressed by the figure of merit of the various organizations, are efficient and necessary means to this desired end. These measures have proved entirely successful, and by far the greater portion of the troops now in the Army are able to deliver a formidable and accurate fire in battle. Rifle practice, being firmly established and thoroughly conducted throughout the Army, the season for range firing was this year reduced from four to three months; this step has in no way acted as a bar to further progress, while it has afforded greater time for the other important drills and exercises of the soldier.

This force was authorized by Congress to be enlisted for clerical and messenger duty at the several military headquarters. While the system is generally satisfactory to all concerned and a good corps of efficient clerks has been obtained under it, the status under the law and the inadequacy of their pay in comparison with the civilian clerks of staff departments of the Army has attracted the attention of military commanders, who make various recommendations for their more exact remuneration. Attention is especially invited to the remarks of Gen. Howard, in which I fully concur, and believe that the compensation of these clerks should be more nearly commensurate with the nature and responsibility of the duties they perform, and recommend that, while in active service, their pay be equal to that of civilian clerks in staff departments.

## NEW TACTICS WANTED—INCREASE THE ARMY.

The endeavor to conduct the evolutions of light artillery and cavalry according to a system of tactics assimilated to the tactics of infantry has now been in force over fourteen years, with results that cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Moreover, I do not consider such a measure at all necessary, but rather as tending to unduly limit the peculiar freedom of movement and especial individuality which each arm should retain if it is to be employed to the best advantage. The great advance in the material of war during this period has also occasioned vital changes in the manner of handling men in action, and our tactics are therefore no longer well adapted to the present conditions. For these reasons it is my intention to consider this subject, and to prepare or

recommend such revisions of the tactics as will place the more completely in harmony with the advanced methods of conducting war. It can hardly be questioned that both the drill and discipline of the men and the efficiency of the Army for service would be much enhanced by increasing by 5,000 men the present enlisted strength of the Army, and to still further perfect the organization of the infantry arm two more and two companies should be added to each regiment—all measures that I recommended in my last three annual reports. But the measure which would most promote the efficiency of the Service would be the passage of a law authorizing the immediate retirement of those officers, about 80 in number, in whose cases such action has already been recommended by military boards, or who have for some time been absent on account of sickness from their commands with but little prospect of ultimate recovery. Their enforced continuation on the active list, though doing no duty, has left companies without their proper complement of officers, and brought additional labor on other men while at the same time depriving them of merited promotion. These 80 officers owe their disability to causes incident to the Service, in many cases to wounds received in battle, and the removal of the rest of an honorable retirement would afford, if this desired measure should meet the approval of Congress, the regular retired list would probably afford in the future sufficient provision for the retirement of such officers as might periodically become unfit for active duty.

The Springfield rifle still remains the weapon of our Service, and it is undoubtedly a very good one. In my opinion, however, the magazine gun must be the arm of the future and a glance at foreign armies shows that future to be very near at hand. Every leading country abroad has either adopted a magazine gun or been actively engaged in experiments looking to the development of an effective system. With us, progress in this direction appears to be very slow, and as far as I know no very decided steps have been taken during the year, nor any definite conclusions yet reached. If it is not possible for us to devise at an early day a good magazine gun embodying the advanced ideas now accepted abroad, it would be better to adopt the best of their weapons rather than adhere longer to our present single loader, effective, even, as its fire can sometimes be made.

The condition of our sea-coast defences has continued to deteriorate during the year, and the majority of them, both as regards the material of which they are built, their location and present armament, would prove of but little real service in time of foreign war. Strong fortifications and heavy guns require several years and a large expenditure of money for their construction, and while undoubtedly necessary for a thorough defence, any measures are worthy of careful consideration that promise to secure quickly and at a moderate cost, weapons always valuable as auxiliary means of defence, but which, in the absence of a more complete system, might yet be utilized with good effect. Pneumatic guns throwing large charges of high explosives are comparatively inexpensive to construct and operate, and moreover appear, from recent experiments to preclude within the limit of their range very conclusive results. I believe that during the year Lieut. Zolinski in this direction should be encouraged; it is not possible to predict what their final issue may be, but that a still further advance can be made seems very probable, and an increased range and greater explosive effect can fairly be anticipated.

For the construction of new and enlargement of old military posts, Congress has been very liberal, and I hope the same policy may be continued for the coming year.

We give under our heading of State Troops what the Lieutenant-General says on that subject.

## THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Insp.-General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., says: The regular force of the department, supplemented by the detail of officers of the line as acting inspectors, which the Secretary of War is by law authorized to make, is inadequate for the complete performance of all the duty required, as we would wish it to be done. For this reason I repeat my recommendation of last year, that the strength of the department may be increased.

An allowance of ten cents a mile for each mile actually travelled is asked for the Corps, as its members are mostly married men, have to maintain home establishments, and the present liberal laws do not allow enough to cover the expenses of their travelling. A further allowance of clerical assistance is again asked for. General Baird says:

In my annual report of last year I remarked that the Army, as a whole, was in a very healthy and gratifying condition. I repeat this remark now for the reason that it elicited some criticism at that time. It is not intended now to assert that there are no breaches of discipline whatever in the Army. A guardhouse is found necessary at every post just as a jail is required in every county, but the general spirit of obedience to law and a desire to improve, so far as opportunities will permit, animates almost all officers and soldiers, and our enlisted men are certainly of a very respectable class of persons. It is impossible to attain great perfection in all of the drills with only skeleton commands, depleted by various details for labor, but our officers do the best they can, and the perfection which has been reached in the use of the rifle, since unusual attention has been given to target practice, proves that any desired degree of perfection in other military exercises could be attained by the same troops whenever demanded.

It is true that there are orders in existence unexecuted, but so long neglected that from causes they are nearly forgotten, at the same time it is seldom the troops are to blame for this. It is generally the fault of the government of the Army and not of the soldiers. Too many orders are issued, not always emanating from the same source, and not always subjected to the close scrutiny of one person to ascertain that each new one does not in its requirements infringe on another already in existence which it was not designed should be repealed. In my judgment the best way is to allot to target practice to permit proper instruction in all other important matters; almost all of the orders which have been brought to my notice as having fallen into seeming disuse are of a character in which the commanding officer is forced to elect which of two in conflict he had better neglect. As I have here referred to target practice I will repeat my recommendation of last year that officers be prohibited from entering into competition with soldiers. It is unfair to the soldier, and is destructive of discipline, in breaking down the lines of separation between commissioned officers and enlisted men, which it is so important to preserve.

I repeat my recommendation that all articles of dress issued to a soldier should be fitted to his person without subjecting him to any charge therefor. If the extra weight of that part of the ration including the ration of flour, which is not consumed, was expended in articles of food exclusively, and the various funds now created out of this surplus provided for by direct appropriations, I think there would be no complaint as to the sufficiency or quality of the soldiers' food allowance.

In this connection I invite attention to a recommendation made by Lieut. W. E. Drum, Acting Inspector-General for the Department of Arizona, to the effect that the baker of bread and messing of troops be turned over entirely to the Subsistence Department, and that all savings on the ration revert to that department. I think this suggestion merits thoughtful consideration.

The matter of desertions from the Army has caused less remark during the past year than in some preceding it.

The report regarding post schools indicate, as those of previous years have done, that they are of but little benefit to the enlisted men.

An increase in the number of pounds of baggage



allowed to officers on changing station, under orders, is suggested that this may not be overlooked in preparing new estimates.

For the first time, an inspection of the work of the officers detailed as military instructors at colleges and schools has, by direction of the Secretary of War, been made and reported upon. The report of inspections made suggest the necessity of a code of regulations, the same for all institutions, defining, in the interests of the United States, the duties of the officers detailed, and informing the authorities of the different institutions what is to be expected of them in return for the gratuitous loan of a military expert as instructor, accompanied by the further loan of Government arms and equipments. It has been recommended that the detail for the Service should be for a fixed period, say of four years, and that such students as show unusual aptitude in military studies and pursuit, should be given a diploma signed by the president of the college and the military instructor to signify to the Governor of the State in which they reside their fitness for military employment, should State troops be called for. That the detail of officers of the Army as instructors in civil institutions might, under proper rules, be made the vehicle of disseminating valuable knowledge in the community can not be doubted, but at the same time it must be remembered that every officer so detailed has been commissioned to fill an office supposed to be necessary in the regular military establishment, and his prolonged absence indicates that the office is not a necessary one. A colonel long absent from his regiment proves that a regiment can exist very well without a colonel, and one lieutenant only with a company during a long time proves that a company needs only one. The fact is, every officer should be in the place to which his commission assigns him, and when it becomes distasteful to him he ought to retire.

#### BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

THE official annual reports do not, as a rule, contain much lively reading, but the new Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering has certainly succeeded in infusing an unwonted amount of vitality into his report. Mr. Melville describes the work done at each of the Navy-yards, both on the machinery of Naval vessels and in improving the conditions of the shops in detail. The shops at several of the Yards are sufficiently equipped for building marine machinery of the largest size, but are deficient in their resources for handling work as quickly or economically as should be the case. In order to be prepared for any emergency when machinery would have to be built rapidly in large quantities, additions of modern tools should be made. Complete hydraulic boiler-making plant capable of dealing rapidly with the thickest steel plates is recommended to be put up at the Navy-yards at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island. Each of the principal Yards should be equipped with a testing machine of the largest size for proving parts which are to be actually incorporated in machinery. In this way engines can be made much lighter than at present, as a great excess of weight is necessarily used in order to allow for hidden defects in material. All of our Navy-yards are very defective in their general arrangements. The shops are spread about too much, and are not near enough to the water front to allow material to be handled promptly. Each Bureau has its own boilers, sometimes in several parts of the Yard. At each Yard there should be but one set of boilers for this purpose, centrally located, from which underground pipes would radiate to the places where the steam is used. There is too much routine and red tape connected with Navy-yard management for the proper transaction of business. The military features are made more prominent than the building and repairing of ships and machinery, and work is thereby delayed and its cost increased.

It is recommended, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, this Bureau be authorized to communicate directly with its representatives at the Navy-yards and on board ship in regard to all details of work, a press copy of such communications being sent in all cases to the commandant of the Navy-yard. Attention is called to a fact which has also been made prominent by Admiral Porter and by the Chief Constructor. This is that the old single turret monitors are the only armored vessels that we now possess in a state of completion. These vessels should be kept in condition to be used in case of necessity arising before the more modern ships are completed. By a very small outlay the speed of all the old monitors can be considerably increased and the vessels consequently be made more efficient. Nearly all the work done on the engines and boilers of ships on foreign stations is done by the engineers' force of the ships. Mention is made of the absurd practice of charging work on new boilers to some ship, although the boilers may not eventually be put into that particular vessel. Boilers should be built and kept for such ships as may need them first, but should only be charged to ships when actually put in.

Attention is called to the gradual decrease in the number of Engineer officers, there being already an insufficient number to properly perform the duties. The number of P. A. Engrs. should be restored to the former list of 100. Better provision should be made for the education of engineers for the Service. The present system of education at the Naval Academy, which seeks to make Jacks-of-all-trades of the students, is not what is needed. At the end of the second year's course of study the cadets should be divided into midshipmen and cadet engineers, and all those not needed to fill vacancies be dropped from the Service to make way for a new lot from which to make the next choice.

The aid of Congress is asked to restore the present cadet engineers to their legal rights of which they were deprived by being discharged from the Service under a misinterpretation of the law of August 5, 1882. Legislation is also asked for the purpose of putting engineer graduates of the Naval Academy on an equal footing with their classmates of the line by making all graduates take relative rank according to order of academic merit at the date of graduation, instead of the engineers ranking after the line as at present.

The duties of engineers on board ship are, the report says, very often misinterpreted by commanding officers. On some ships the engineers are re-

quired to stand watch day and night when the machinery is not running and there is nothing to require their attention. This standing of watches over a mass of cold cast iron is nonsensical, and takes away a great part of the interest which these officers would otherwise take in the care and preservation of the machinery. Mr. Melville remarks that "the idea that an officer is not doing his full share of duty when he is not as uncomfortable as it is possible to make him is too prevalent in the Service." It is asked that military traditions and customs be so far set aside as to require the chief engineer of each ship, whenever he is ordered to disobey the instructions of the Department, to immediately make a special report of the same direct to the Bureau, at the same time giving a copy of the report to his commanding officer, so that if an emergency existed which would justify the overstepping of the limits of his instructions he may be enabled to explain it to the Department.

The number of men in the engineer's force on board of all except the older vessels is entirely too small, and even the small number that is allowed are required to spend more time drilling on deck than in working in the engine room. Not very long ago, on board a ship which is full of machinery, the Chief Engineer complained that he was unable to do the necessary overhauling and repairs, as he was not allowed the use of his men. The reply of the commanding officer was that the presence of the men at the drills could not be dispensed with, and that if repairs to the engines were necessary they could be done at night. The result of such action is inefficiency of the motive power and unduly rapid deterioration of the boilers and machinery. This must all be changed, and changed quickly if our vessels are to be kept in effective condition. The class of machinists and other petty officers in the Service is not of as high a standard as it should be, principally because mechanics who can earn good wages on shore cannot be tempted to go to sea, on account of the treatment accorded such men. It is necessary that good artificers be secured in order that repairs to machinery be properly done, as the number of engineers is now too small to allow a sufficient number to be sent to the larger ships to look after all the minor details of their complicated machinery. More privileges should be allowed the higher grades of petty officers, so as to induce better men to enlist.

Attention is called to the necessity for a great deal of experimental work, especially in connection with triple and quadruple expansion engines, and with forced draught. The results of many former experiments are among the classics of engineering literature, and are to-day considered, the world over, as the most reliable data obtainable on their respective subjects. We should take the lead in all engineering matters as we did years ago when the results of our experiments enabled us to beat the world in the matter of fast steamers.

There is too much dilettantism in the Navy. Many officers pay a great deal more attention to the specialties of others than they do to their own, with the result that they become proficient in neither. Four bureaus furnish steam machinery to ships, while the officers of only one bureau are specially educated and trained in the design and manipulation of engines. In the interests of economy, harmony, and efficiency this amateur engineering should be stopped at once and all machinery be placed under the care of the engineers, while the other officers can find plenty to do in the wide fields of their own professions.

The total appropriations and expenditure for the year were as follows:

Appropriated for steam machinery, '87.	\$ 763,000 00
Expended for steam machinery, to Nov. 1, '87.	752,127 35

Appropriated, for steel cruisers, '86.	1,051,731 57
Expended for steel cruisers to Nov. 1, '87.	1,066,499 91

The general operations of the Bureau are summed up as follows: Plans have been prepared for triple expansion machinery for cruisers Nos. 1, 4 and 5, and for two armored cruisers; adapting the machinery of No. 27 design to cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, and of gunboat No. 1 to gunboats Nos. 3 and 4. Preliminary work has been done on designs for machinery for the monitor *Monadnock*, also on designs for machinery for new tug boats for which an appropriation is recommended. Plans have been prepared for alterations in machinery, with forced draught, for the *Hartford*, *Suvarata*, and *Kearsarge*. In the case of the *Suvarata*, two of the eight boilers built for her have been left out and blowers added to make up the deficiency. The steam drums have also been omitted and a centrifugal separator added. The system of forced draught used will be the same as that applied last year to the *Alliance*, and which has proved very successful. The coal supply of the *Suvarata* is considerably increased while the power will be greater than before. The old engines of the *Kearsarge* were found to be unfit for further service and have been taken out, and those taken out of the *Nantasket* have been put into her. The boilers, also, are not such as would be used if the condition of the hull were such as to justify the building of new and more modern machinery. Four cylindrical boilers have been used for this purpose which the Bureau has been enabled to utilize by omitting two from the *Alliance* and two from the *Suvarata* and using forced draught.

In the *Kearsarge* mild forced draught will be used. Work has also been done on plans for new compound condensing steam launch engines with improved boilers. Machinery has been designed and built at Mare Island for a large surveying launch for the Coast Survey, for use in the waters of Alaska.

It is recommended that, to keep fully abreast of the times, at least three engineers should be kept abroad in addition to those engaged in study, one in Great Britain and two on the continent, to keep the Department posted on the most recent engineering matters. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is at present charged only with the motive machinery, while on board modern ships are found steam machines for various purposes, which come under the care of two other Bureaus. Many of the machines are placed in the care of officers who are but novices in engineering matters, and require a force to assist them which would in great part be rendered unnecessary if this machinery were under the charge of the engineers, whose force would require but little addition to enable it to undertake the additional duties. Facilities should be afforded the fleet engineer to make a practical inspection of the ma-

chinery of each ship of the fleet at least once a year while under way; also to inspect it when the ordinary work is going on in port, so that he may become better acquainted with the condition of the machinery than he can by simply looking at it at a time when its chief merits are supposed to be judged by the brilliancy of its polish. In order that these inspections can be properly carried out, an assistant engineer should be attached to every flagship for staff duty.

Every ship in commission should be tried at least once every six months, and more frequently, if possible, for eight hours under full power. A part of this run should be made over a measured base in order to determine the exact speed. Each ship should also, once a year, be subjected to a progressive speed trial over a measured base if possible. The results of these trials would give to the Department a good idea of the efficiency of the machinery, and would be useful in many ways.

#### FOR THE NAVY AND A NAVAL RESERVE.

THE Gulf Department of the American Shipping and Industrial League met in convention at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 9, 10 and 11. The general purpose of the organization is to enlarge and extend commerce between the United States and foreign countries. In the absence of the President, Judge Walker, the First Vice President, Hon. J. M. Martin, opened the proceedings. Addresses were made by Major Lane, of Birmingham; Chas. S. Hill; Senator Morgan, of Mississippi; Capt. Ambrose Snow; Hon. W. C. Whitthorne; Hon. W. H. Miller, of Kansas City, who spoke for the trans-Mississippi region; Hon. John A. Martin; Hon. Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, who spoke on the commerce of the Mississippi; Mr. L. M. Merritt, of Florida; Mr. Inge, of Mobile; Hon. N. D. Wallace; Hon. Edw. Tamm; Hon. Breedlove Smith, of New Orleans; Hon. Mr. Hogg, of Virginia; Dr. J. B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Capt. J. C. Patterson, of Pensacola; Col. Hill, W. W. Bates, of Buffalo.

Mr. Whitthorne's theme was a naval reserve. He explained the purpose of the league, quoted its platform and enlarged upon the necessity for the work it has undertaken. Three things, he said, account for the decline in our mercantile marine: The change from wood to iron, the transfer to other flags during our civil war, and the building of the Suez Canal. The destruction of your commercial marine means the destruction of your Navy and the destruction of both means that your country is in a defenseless attitude and it is my duty as one of your representatives, and it is your duty as citizens to guard against this. The Naval Reserve bill which Mr. Whitthorne has prepared was next explained. Continuing, Mr. Whitthorne said: "Can you maintain a navy without such reserve? No, sir. You can make a soldier in a month, but you can't make a man-of-war's man in a month. Now then, it is for the country to answer, Do we want a navy? And I ask, is there an American citizen who does not want a navy of which he can feel proud? Sir, do you not agree with me when I say that with the decay of the American commercial marine, came the decay of the American Navy. Now, what I shall try to impress upon Congress is that if they will encourage the building of such vessels as the *Ethiopia* or *Oregon*, and enroll them in the naval reserve—yes, 40 of them—armed as my bill provides, we shall have a navy more efficient and infinitely cheaper than we could build at our navy-yards."

Numerous letters were read, among them one from W. D. Chipley, president of the Board of Commissioners, who invited Birmingham to unite with Pensacola in stopping the bringing of coal to Pensacola from Pennsylvania at the expense of Southern coal fields. He also asked the League to petition for the building of one or more naval vessels at the Pensacola yard.

Dr. J. B. Read expressed the sentiment of the meeting when he said: "It may be claimed as one of the clearest indications of the near future that the building of iron ships is to be entered upon in the United States at large with spirit and vigor. The people of the United States will not be satisfied that the various staple manufactures of the country should be cherished by the nation; that the great wilderness of the West should be penetrated and reclaimed from its wilderness state by vast expenditures of land and money, while the ocean, the great highway of the commerce of the world, is becoming an almost unknown desert to American shipping and commerce. The admirable and efficient plan for a Navy reserve so ably advocated upon this floor will receive the endorsement of Congress, as well as our people, and thus the good work will soon begin, opening a field for the training of our naval officers and the efficient seamen of our own people."

Resolutions were passed demanding new outlets for American products and manufactures and increased facilities of transportation, as imperatively needed, and urging the passage of the tonnage bill, which provides that every vessel, sail or steam, built and owned in the United States trading with foreign ports shall be allowed thirty cents per ton for each 1,000 miles sailed or steamed, to be paid to vessels engaged in the foreign trade; and to continue for the term of ten years, and thereafter for another term of nine years at a reduction of three cents per ton each year upon each 1,000 miles sailed, and pro rata for any less distance travelled.

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

#### SITE FOR THE WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.

AN earnest effort will be made during the coming session of Congress to repeal the act locating the War College and headquarters of the Naval Training Station. Under the present arrangement the War College receives the torpedo class officers, who have three months' practical work for three months' study of the higher science of naval warfare. Now it is learned an effort is to be made to have the War College course at Annapolis, which the higher officers declare would be open to serious objections.

An effort is to be made to transfer the headquarters of the naval training station to the Thames River, from whence it was removed some years ago. The Newport taxpayers ceded to the Government Coaster's Harbor island, valued at about \$150,000, and the removal, it is said, would be a breach of faith. The Rhode Island delegation in Congress will fight hard to retain both institutions.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 5, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, NOV. 7, 1887.

Calls attention of officers to Par. 667, Army Regulations, which requires that all commanders who gave an order involving the expenditure of public money shall send a copy thereof to the bureau of the War Department to which the expenditure appertains.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

General Miles, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and Forts Selden, Stanton and Wingate, N. M., on public business (S. O. 120, Nov. 5, D. Arizona).

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen., will proceed to Ukiah, Cal., on public business (S. O. 86, Oct. 25, D. California).

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

S. O. 65 and 66 are amended to read: Col. Chauncey McKeever, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and Fort Townsend, W. T.; on the completion of which he will return to Vancouver Barracks, and from there he will proceed to Forts Spokane, Sherman, and Walla Walla, and then return to Div. H. Q. (S. O. 71, Nov. 2, Div. Pacific).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M., is announced as District and Disbursing Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico (G. O. 5, Nov. 8, D. N. M.).

Superintendent M. M. Jefferys is transferred from Alexandria, Va., to Grafton, West Virginia, National Cemetery, and Supt. Rogers from Grafton, West Va., to Alexandria National Cemetery (Q. M. G. O., Nov. 12).

Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M., is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 119, Nov. 4, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will transfer public funds and property for which he is accountable, to Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M. (S. O. 161, Nov. 1, D. Columbia).

Major J. H. Belcher, Q. M. Dept., is relieved as a member of G. C. M., at Denver, Col. (S. O. 120, Nov. 9, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Depot Q. M., at Fort Leavenworth, and as Asst. to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 118, Nov. 3, Dept. Mo.).

Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. Gen., will inspect damaged clothing, c. and g. e., at Philadelphia, and for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.).

On his own application, after thirty years' service, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, D. Q. M., is retired from active service Nov. 11, in conformity with Sec. 1243, R. S. (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Omaha, is granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. of S. (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

## Pay Department.

The leave granted Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paym. Gen., New York City, is extended three days (S. O. 245, Nov. 15, Div. Atlantic).

## Medical Department.

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner, Fort Buford, is extended three days (S. O. 115, Nov. 7, D. Dakota).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, is granted Asst. Surg. Frank J. Ives, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 113, Nov. 5, D. Platte).

Major Henry R. Tilton, surgeon, is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 73, Nov. 7, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Davis, and report for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. Black on detached service (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at San Antonio, and assigned to duty at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 130, Nov. 8, D. Tex.).

During the temporary absence of Surgeon Tilton from the Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins, asst. surg., will attend the sick at the Presidio, with the assistance of 1st Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, asst. surg. (S. O. 87, Oct. 31, D. California).

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the Presidio, and will report to the Medical Director of the Division for temporary duty as his assistant, taking station in San Francisco (S. O. 69, Oct. 27, Div. Pacific).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Obelin M. Carter will proceed from New York City to Old Point Comfort, Va., on public business (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. R. King, C. E., will relieve Capt. John G. D. Knight, C. E., from charge of the construction of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 84, Nov. 16, C. E.).

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to enable him to comply with S. O. 230, A. G. O. (G. O. 12, Oct. 31, C. E.).

Leave for twenty-one days, to commence upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. David Dub. Gaillard, C. E. (S. O. 83, Nov. 10, C. E.).

Leave for twenty-one days, beginning on Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, C. E. (S. O. 82, Nov. 5, C. E.).

Leave for twenty-six days, to commence on or about Nov. 5, is granted Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E. (S. O. 81, Oct. 27, C. E.).

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Fred R. Day, Sig. Corps, will proceed to an inspection of the Signal Service stations located thereat: Norfolk, Cape Henry, Wash Woods, Kitty Hawk, Chicamacomico, Hatteras, Raleigh, Wilmington, Southport, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, Key West, New Orleans, Shreveport, Vicksburg, University, Mobile, Pensacola, Montgomery, Auburn, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Charlotte (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

**Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers**  
Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Nov. 12, 1887:

## TROOPS.

Bat. I, 2d Art., to Fort Monroe, Va.  
Bat. K, 2d Art., to Jackson Barracks, La.

## FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cav., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.  
Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs. A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott (S. O. 119, Nov. 7, Dept. M.).

Capt. James Jackson, recruiting officer, will order the members of the recruiting party of the rendezvous recently discontinued at Jersey City to proceed to Newark, N. J., and report to 1st Lieut. William H. Carter, recruiting officer (S. O. 159, Nov. 10, Rec. Ser.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson (S. O. 71, Nov. 2, Div. P.).

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will send Vet. Surg. E. R. Forbes to Forts Spokane and Sherman to inspect the horses of Troops H and L (S. O. 162, Nov. 2, D. Columbia).

Capt. James N. Wheelan is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 73, Nov. 7, Div. P.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, F, I, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and G, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. David R. Clendenin is relieved from duty at Fort Clark and assigned to duty at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, D. Tex.).

Major S. B. M. Young is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock and assigned to duty at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, D. Tex.).

Capt. James F. Simpson, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs. D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David N. McDonald is extended three months (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.).

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs. A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; L, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

On the arrival at the Camp at Langtry, Tex., of the detachment from Fort Clark, 1st Lieut. J. H. King will join his station at Fort Hancock (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, D. Tex.).

Major Reuben F. Bernard is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh and assigned to duty at Fort Davis (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, D. Tex.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs. C, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Nov. 11, Troops D and H will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo. T. (S. O. 116, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 9, is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, Adjt., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 130, Nov. 10, Div. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the return of his troop from duty in the field, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James W. Benton, Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 130, Nov. 10, Div. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, R. Q. M., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 131, Nov. 12, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Bailey Green, Troop L (S. O. 131, Nov. 12, Div. M.).

At his own request, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard is transferred from Troop H to Troop F, vice 1st Lieut. David J. Gibbon, who is transferred from Troop F to Troop H (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John S. Loud will repair to Jefferson Barracks as a witness before G. C. M., and after giving his testimony will return to Detroit (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Troops D and H have returned to Fort McKinney from service in the field under Gen. Ruger at the Crow Agency, Montana.

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; C and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and H, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., having reported for duty as District and Disbursing Quartermaster, Capt. S. L. Woodward is relieved from the duties imposed upon him in that connection (S. O. 57, Nov. 8, D. N. M.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs. A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

## Light battery.

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will issue a furlough

for three months to Corp. Moses A. Gray, Bat. G (S. O. 243, Nov. 12, Div. A.).

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs. G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

## Light battery.

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

## Light battery.

2d Lieut. J. D. Miley is transferred to the 5th Art.—Bat. C, Fort Columbus (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

## Light battery.

2d Lieut. G. W. Gatchell is transferred to the 4th Art.—Bat. L, Fort Adams (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).  
Major Marcus P. Miller, Act. Ord. Officer of the Division, will transfer to the Act. Ord. Officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 1,000 rounds rifle ball, calibre .45, small arm ammunition (S. O. 245, Nov. 15, Div. A.).

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The Excelsior says: "Battalion drill took on a new phase this week by General Wheaton putting the companies under the ten junior officers, the battalion being commanded by a captain, with two other captains as field officers. The innovation was enjoyed by the younger officers who were given commands, as well as by those who were thus excused, and who constituted themselves a committee of critics."

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, I. G., Dept. Dakota, will proceed on inspection service to Duluth, Minn. (S. O. 115, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

## 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs. A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Benton, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Fort Keogh, is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Tongue River Agency, M. T. (S. O. 115, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

## 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah; F and K, Highwood, Lake County, Ill. (send mail via Chicago, Ill.).

Leave for one month is granted Col. A. McD. McCook (S. O. 120, Nov. 9, Dept. M.).

## 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pike, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Nov. 11, Co. C will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Fort McKinney (S. O. 116, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

Co. C has returned to Fort McKinney from service in the field at the Crow Agency, Montana.

## 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt is extended fifteen days (S. O. 68, Oct. 26, Div. P.).

A furlough for five months is granted 1st Sergt. C. F. Gintear, Co. B (S. O. 119, Nov. 4, D. Ariz.).

## 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; H, San Carlos, A. T.

2d Lieut. John Adams Perry will return to his post (S. O. 70, Oct. 31, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. Frederick Wooley is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 121, Nov. 7, D. Ariz.).

## 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Ft. Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Nov. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

## 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. William W. Wetherston, awaiting orders at Utica, N. Y., will join his company (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin is relieved from command of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., and will await orders in the city of New York (S. O. 246, Nov. 16, Div. A.).

## 13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs. D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

## 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Co. I (Capt. G. W. Davis) is shortly to go from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Leavenworth.

## 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs. E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, Fort Buford, is extended one day (S. O. 116, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Randall, vice 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, relieved (S. O. 116, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

## 17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambery.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Alexander Chambers is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*



correctness of the record. Therefore the proceedings so far as they refer to the consideration of previous trials and convictions and the proceedings of the reconvened court are disapproved. In order, however, that the prisoner may not entirely escape the penalty of a flagrant offence against good order and military discipline the proceedings, findings, and sentence, with the exception above noted, are approved.

Pvt. Wm. Johnson, Troop I, 10th Cavalry, for inaugurating an incipient mutiny at camp near Baker's Butte, Ariz., in July last, has been dishonorably discharged and relegated to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth for five years.

### THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

G. L. HENDERSON, in a recent letter to the *Pioneer Press*, says: "A few of the Montana papers have commented upon the severity and promptness of the military supervision within the Yellowstone Park, but fail to call attention to the fact that until a military supervision was instituted the park was not protected nor were the visitors so secure in person and property as they have been since the latter part of 1886, or since the park was put under the superintendency of Capt. Harris."

"It may be true that a military supervision is arbitrary and inconsistent with the spirit and character of our republican form of government, and that a tyrannous military dictator might succeed the present superintendent and undo all his work, still the Montana press has freely admitted that the administration of the political appointees heretofore in charge of the park have been 'bad, the worst possible;' that the courts had been corrupt and were the willing instrument of the power to which they were subordinate; that fires had destroyed the forests and that hunters had exterminated the game; that extortionate fines had been imposed for trivial offences and that long and cruel imprisonments, in a remote territory, had been the sentence of a court without a jury trial, or the right of appeal from the judgment on the part of the accused. It is strange that they still urge a restoration of a government that was condemned for its cruelty, injustice, and its failure to protect either the park or the citizen and the abolition of the only one that has secured the protection and safety of both."

A Press despatch says: "Capt. Harris, of the 1st Cavalry, and acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, has informed the Secretary of the Interior of the arrest of Wm. James, charged with being engaged in the robbery of the stage in the Park on July 4 last. His arrest was caused by the information that he had a French gold coin in his possession which a passenger on the stage had described as being among his losses on that occasion. After his arrest James made a full confession."

### ESTABLISHING A NAVAL RESERVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of November 5, headed "Revival of American Shipping." As a member of the Committee referred to in that article, I desire to say that the committee has no duty whatever in respect to the "Revival of American Shipping," but has simply to further the establishment by Congress of "A Naval Reserve," which shall be to the Regular Navy, what the Militia is to the Regular Army. Neither of these two purposes should be complicated by connection with the others. As to the "Revival of American Shipping," no one has that important subject more at heart than the members of our committee; but we would all, perhaps, differ somewhat as to what means would be efficacious to that end.

Personally, I have no doubt that it is neither the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Naval Reserve as a means of providing for the common defence. I believe, too, that such an establishment would indirectly assist our shipping interests. As to the method of the "Shipping and Industrial League," as stated by Mr. Spofford, there are grave differences of opinion; and I very much doubt if the Congress can ever be persuaded to adopt it. Others are more sanguine.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES PARKER,  
71 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, NOV. 14, 1887.

### THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

The report of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, Gen. Sheridan President, gives the number of inmates on the rolls Sept. 30 at 991, of which number 934 were regular, and 57 temporary. The balance of the permanent fund in the Treasury Oct. 1 was \$1,607,597. There has been expended during the year \$233,222.64, including \$65,000 for new buildings. In view of the expense attending the management of the Home, averaging \$200,000 on a revenue of only \$125,000, and of costly improvements that have yet to be made, the Governor recommends that all inmates having less than ten years' Army service be required to surrender their pensions while they remain in the Home; those of ten to fifteen years' service, two-thirds of their pensions, and those of fifteen to twenty years' service, one third.

### BIRTHDAYS IN THE SERVICES.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
C. W. Abbot, Pay Director	Nov. 18, 1820	1891
J. McCaffery, Boatswain	" 16, 1830	1892
N. L. Bates, Med. Insp.	" 10, 1837	1899
J. O'Kane, Capt.	" 15, 1838	1900
C. H. White, Surgeon	" 19, 1838	1900
S. D. Bottom, Chaplain	" 11, 1840	1902
N. P. Towne, P. Asst. Engineer	" 18, 1841	1903
A. Walker, Lieut. Comdr.	" 13, 1845	1907
A. S. Snow	" 18, 1845	1907
E. H. C. Leutze, Lieutenant	" 10, 1847	1909
C. H. Arnold	" 14, 1848	1910
Wm. M. Irwin	" 13, 1849	1911
J. H. C. Coffin	" 14, 1849	1911
W. E. Sewell	" 16, 1851	1913
C. H. Bogan, Carpenter	" 16, 1852	1914
Lloyd Bankson, Asst. Engineer	" 14, 1857	1919
H. B. Scott, Asst. Surgeon	" 15, 1857	1919
J. B. Bernadon, Ensign	" 14, 1858	1920
F. A. Hunt	" 18, 1858	1920
J. M. Edgar, P. Asst. Surgeon	" 14, 1860	1922
W. Walsh, Gunner	" 16, 1861	1923
F. N. Ordean, Asst. Surgeon	" 14, 1863	1925
H. P. Jones, Ensign	" 14, 1863	1925
W. B. Remy, Colonel and J. A. G.	" 18, 1840	1904
H. C. Haines, 2d Lieut. M. C.	" 19, 1849	1906

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport Nov. 18.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 18. She will soon be docked at New York, to receive a high speed screw in place of the one now attached to her.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 18. Expects to sail soon to Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

OSSIPER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Newport Nov. 18.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Nov. 15, for coal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Norfolk, Va. Will be repaired.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Santos Nov. 8.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 12, for Montevideo.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported by cable to have arrived at Buenos Ayres Oct. 10.

#### European Station—R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Oct. 19, to leave on Oct. 20 for Joppa and Beirut. Will also visit Smyrna, Constantinople and Piræus, and be at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 16. She was to meet the *Pensacola* at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been despatched to Samoa and Tonga Islands to protect American interests.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama Oct. 30.

INOQUIOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Expected at Paita Oct. 1. Ordered to visit Aufragre and Topalo Bampo, Mexico on her way to Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At Honolulu, Sept. 30, last accounts. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu Oct. 20.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 28. To sail for Sitka in a few days.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 13, for Sitka, Alaska.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Was at Honolulu Oct. 23.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. At Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 10, repairing boilers.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 10. Would sail about Oct. 15 from Nagasaki for Ponapi, Caroline Islands, and then return to Manila.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Panama, Nov. 1. Her officers and crew will be relieved by others, who leave New York on the steamer of Nov. 10, and the vessel will rejoin the Asiatic station. Commander N. M. Dyer will relieve Commander Miller.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10. To survey hull.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 10.

PALOR, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Left Nagasaki for Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York, having slight defects made good, resulting from a recent collision.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va.

#### On Special Service.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Ploking. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, to resume her surveys on the coast of Southern California.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard receiving her new detail of officers and men. Some slight changes, the necessity for which was made apparent during the recent trip to Rio, are to be made in the machinery of the Trenton. The work will be done at New York.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 3d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

#### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

*Sualara*—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial.

*Chicago*—At New York. Is getting ready for trial trip. It is expected that the steam trial of the *Chicago* will be made within ten days. Her dock trial is to be made sometime this week. The engineers to superintend the trial are now being detailed.

*Kearsarge*—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea till about June, 1888.

*Hartford*—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* for November, contains illustrated articles referring to the Austrian and United States Navies.

The Swedish Government has ordered a new iron-clad, a sister boat to the *Svea*, at the Motala Ship-building Company, Sweden, where the *Svea* was built.

SEARCH is still being made for the missing British gunboat *Wasp*, or for some evidence of her loss. The *Rattler* has been sent to the Cocos Island, and other ships on passage from Singapore are making inquiries.

The Light House Board has asked appropriations of \$2,167,000 for next year. The recommendation is renewed that a suitable building for the offices of the board, the exhibition of models and for experiments, etc., be erected in Washington at a cost of \$210,000.

The marines of the barracks and from the *James-town*, *Saratoga* and *Yantic* engaged in a dress parade and battalion drill at the yard Nov. 11, under command of Colonel Thomas Y. Field, and presented a very attractive sight, which a large number of spectators enjoyed.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

INFORMATION is said to have reached the Ottoman authorities that a sailing-vessel is cruising in the Archipelago with a well organized band of 30 robbers on board. During the day time they either cruise about or cast anchor in some secluded bay, but at night they attack small localities on the different islands and plunder the inhabitants.

The following yarn, attributed to a clergyman, appears in the *London Daily News*: The Lords of the Admiralty were down at Portsmouth inspecting the *Vernon*. The phonograph was turned on for their edification, and the first words this treasurer of vocal sound yielded to the eager ears of their Lordships were: "We want more pay, we want more pay." Upon investigation, it was discovered that this was the bottled-up voice of the lieutenants. This mode of petitioning for favors beats the round robin and the demand for phonographs will probably improve after this.

The steel cruiser *Baltimore* is quite well advanced below the armored deck, which is nearly all in place, and about a dozen frames are in place above the armored deck. Work on engine and boiler foundations is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The condition of the engines, etc., of the *Baltimore* is not so well advanced as the hull, although it is believed that the engines and boilers will be ready by the time the hull is prepared to receive them. A large force of men is at work on this vessel.

The Paymaster-General of the Navy has arranged with the Civil Service Commissioners a scheme by which the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing can be provided with clerks of the \$1,000 grade who shall have passed an expert examination. The plan is intended to benefit old paymaster's clerks who are specially fitted for handling ships' accounts. An invitation will be extended to all persons who have served as paymaster's clerks to take the examination. It is thought that these old ship accountants, when once they get in the bureau, by reason of their familiarity with its business, will rapidly advance, and in a short time supplant the civilian clerks now engaged on the accounts of the Navy.



THE U. S. S. *Tallapoosa* arrived at Maldonado Nov. 17.

THE U. S. S. *Alliance* arrived at Maldonado Nov. 18.

It is estimated that \$4,500 will be required to repair the damage done the *Portsmouth* in a recent collision. The repairs will be made at New York.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON has made a personal inspection of the *Trenton* at New York and finds that but slight repairs to her hull are needed.

THE French man-of-war *Boquet*, Commandant Borel de Bretzel, of the French North Atlantic Squadron, arrived off Canton, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18.

THE Admiralty have given orders to Her Majesty's ships passing the Crozet Islands, south of the Cape, to search for the shipwrecked crew of a French vessel, who have been on the island for some time, and whose whereabouts became known by means of an albatross being washed ashore with an account of the sufferings of the Frenchmen attached to it.

A BOARD of Survey, consisting of Capt. Remy, Naval Constructor Steele and Assistant Naval Constructor Bowles, has been ordered to inspect the *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*. It is thought that the amount required to put these vessels in seaworthy condition will exceed the 20 per cent. limit. This conclusion will facilitate the new vessels asked for to supercede them.

ON Nov. 10 a draft of 97 men, accompanied by 15 officers, sailed from New York on the *City of Colon* en route for Panama, upon arriving at which place they will report on board the U. S. S. *Marion*, of the Asiatic Station, relieving an equal number, who will return North without delay, glad to exchange the scene of more than a three years' cruise for a look at the U. S. of America once more.

ACCORDING to the Berlin Bureau of Statistics there are in the world the equivalent of 46,000,000 horse-power in steam engines, 3,000,000 being in locomotives. In engines other than locomotives the United States comes first with 7,500,000 horse-power; England next, with 7,000,000 horse-power; Germany, 4,500,000 horse-power; France, 3,000,000 horse-power; and Austria, 1,500,000. Four-fifths of the steam engines now in operation are said to have been built within the last 25 years.

THE Navy Life Boat Board has been waiting orders for some weeks. The last boat inspected was the invention of Dr. Parker. The boat was tried at Norfolk. The members of the board say it consists simply of a carriage top on a boat. There are places in the top through which the occupants can thrust their heads to make observations. The oars are run through sleeves at the side. The inventor claimed that the boat could be filled with water and thrown from a vessel, and it would right itself.

SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON, of the Marine Hospital Service, reports that the yearly receipts from all sources were \$570,227, and the expenditures \$461,336 on account of the general service. The number of sailors treated was larger than in any year since the organization of the service, aggregating \$45,314. The Bureau's recommendation for the establishment of a National Sailors' Home in the District of Columbia is again renewed. The report reviews at length the yellow fever and quarantine questions.

A NEW type of torpedo boat has recently been launched by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the British Admiralty. The new boat is both shorter and broader than former boats of the same class, her dimensions being 60 ft. long by 8 ft. 6 in. beam, against a length of 63 ft. and 7 ft. 4 in. beam in the older boats. On her trial trip she maintained an average speed of 17.147 knots being an increase of over half a knot as compared with that of the old boats. Another improvement is the turtle back which covers the forward part of the vessel, and is designed to throw off the sea, and under this is situated a cabin capable of accommodating about a dozen men.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF MELVILLE, U. S. N., paid the New York Yard a brief visit on Friday of last week and expressed himself as well satisfied with the condition of affairs there in his department. While at the Yard he conveyed the impression that as soon as the plans for the motive machinery of the new line of battleship, soon to be begun at that station, are sufficiently advanced to be presented to Secretary Whitney for approval, orders will be given to proceed with preparations for their construction there without delay, for it is the opinion of the Chief of the Steam Engineering Bureau that work done at our Navy-yards is of better quality and cheaper in the end than the same kind done by contract in outside establishments. Should these powerful engines be constructed at the New York Yard, it will furnish employment for a larger force of men in the steam department than at any time since the War. The work hitherto turned out from the shops at this Yard stand deservedly high and will bear comparison with similar manufactures in any part of the world. Already some preparation for beginning work has been made.

THE reports which continue to be received at the Navy Department as to the progress and status of the cruiser *Charleston*, at San Francisco, are of the most satisfactory description, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the contractors are laboring, in being so far removed from the base of supplies, the work is in as forward a state, as that on the vessels in the East, directly at the doors of the factories and foundries where their material is prepared. The *Charleston's* keel was laid in the early part of August, and the first plating was in position and riveting begun on the first day of September following. According to the last report received, the framing is completed, the outside plating is in place from the keel to the level of the protective deck, and the various water tight bulkheads in the hull have been fitted in place and riveted up. Four hundred men are employed upon this cruiser, and it is probable that an increase will be made. The opinion expressed in these columns some months ago that the success of the experiment of building one of the larger cruisers on the Pacific Coast would demonstrate the homogeneity of the nation as nothing else could. At first the assumption that a steel war vessel could be constructed on the Pacific Coast as readily, and, to all intents and purposes, as cheaply as on the Atlantic, was received

with considerable incredulity, and even in the office of Secretary Whitney some doubt was felt as to the outcome of the experiment of the construction of the *Charleston*. Material for Cruiser No. 5 has been ordered, and work will soon be started upon her.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

Nov. 14.—Captain C. M. Schoonmaker and Commander George W. Coffin, as members of General Court-martial at New York November 17.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, to the Naval Academy November 20.

P. A. Surgeon P. M. Rixey, to duty at Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 11.—Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, to Newport, R. I., and report for duty on the *Galena*, relieving Surgeon Frank L. DuBois, who will proceed home.

Nov. 15.—Ensign Albert L. Key, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign A. W. Grant, to examination for promotion.

P. A. Engineer Horace E. Frick, to temporary duty on board the *Chicago* during the trial of her machinery.

Nov. 17.—Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, to duty at the Boston Navy-yard November 29.

##### Detached.

Nov. 14.—Ensign C. M. McCormick, from duty in Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

Nov. 11.—Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, from the *Saratoga* and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Ensign Wm. J. Maxwell, from the Coast Survey and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States and apply for extension of leave.

Nov. 15.—Ensign E. W. Eberle, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Nov. 18.—Ensign W. B. Fletcher, from the *Albatross* and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 17.—Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, from the Boston Navy-yard November 29 and ordered to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

##### Leave.

Nov. 11.—Ensign James S. Brown, granted three months' leave of absence.

##### Revoked.

Nov. 14.—The orders of Lieutenant F. W. Coffin to the *Albatross* and ordered to the receiving-ship *Wabash*.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 16.—Captain M. C. Goodrell, detached from the Brooklyn Marine Barracks and ordered to the Norfolk Marine Barracks, relieving Captain W. S. Muse who is ordered to the Brooklyn Barracks.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending Nov. 18, 1887:

Alexander McIntosh, mate, died November 9, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Horace T. Davis, landsman, attached to U. S. S. *Alliance*, died September 21, at Rio Janeiro.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1887.

Circular No. 34.

The largely reduced appropriations for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, demand the utmost economy of expenditure. As coal is the largest item of expense to the Bureau, Commanding Officers of squadrons and of vessels acting singly will exercise the greatest economy in its use. Its use will be limited to occasions when dispatch is absolutely required, or to emergencies, when steam will never be used under the ordinary circumstances of cruising. Whenever used, the necessity will be reported to the Department.

D. B. HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL GREER reports, under date of Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 19, that Sept. 25 the *Pensacola* and *Quinnabeg* left Gibraltar for Tanger, Morocco, reaching there the same day. The *Quinnabeg* was given orders to visit Oran, Algeria, rejoining the flagship at Algiers. Both vessels left Tanquer Sept. 26, and the flagship reached Algiers Sept. 23. She was joined on Oct. 2 by the *Quinnabeg*. At Algiers the *Quinnabeg* was given orders to visit Bona, Tunis, and Tripoli, to meet the flagship at Alexandria, Egypt, by Oct. 20. The flagship arrived at Alexandria Oct. 12, and the *Quinnabeg* Oct. 16. From Commander Folger's report it appears that no American man-of-war has previously visited Oran; that the commercial interests are very large; that a considerable trade with the United States now exists and might be increased. Bona also has never been visited by an American naval vessel and the visit of the *Quinnabeg* was enthusiastically received. There is no United States consular agent at Tunis, and, says Admiral Greer, "it would seem that, considering the changes in the Government now taking place, the United States should be represented in some manner." The increase of cholera in Sicily and lower Italy and the receipt of orders to send the *Pensacola* home, the Admiral decided to leave Smyrna, upon his return from Constantinople, Nov. 22, instead of Nov. 26 and then proceed direct to Genoa, touching only at Piræus on the way. The *Quinnabeg* will be ordered to meet the flagship at Genoa about Dec. 8. The flagship was to leave Alexandria, Oct. 20, for Joppa and Beirut. The *Quinnabeg* was to visit Satekia, Alexandria, and such other Syrian ports, where there are American missionaries, as time will permit, between Oct. 20 and Nov. 6, on which date she was to join the flagship at Smyrna. The health of the squadron continued good.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

1st Lieut. John W. Howison, relieved from the command of revenue steamer *Hartley* at San Francisco and ordered to report at Treasury Department.

2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, detached from steamer *Rush* and assigned to command of steamer *Hartley* at San Francisco.

2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, assigned to temporary duty on the steamer *Corwin*, now at San Francisco.

2d Lieut. Albert Buhner and 3d Lieut. J. C. Moore, assigned to temporary duty on steamer *Rush*, stationed at San Francisco.

2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, W. C. De Hart and James B. Butts and 3d Lieut. A. Y. Lowe, J. C. Cantwell and G. A. Starkweather, recently ordered to Department for examination for promotion, have finished examination.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

U. S. FLAGSHIP *RICHMOND*, (2d Rate),  
NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12, 1887.  
ORDER.

THE following results of the recent team practice of the ships of the squadron are published for the information of all concerned. The teams consisted of fifteen men from the *Richmond*, twelve from the *Atlanta*, ten each from the *Osage* and *Galena*, and five from the *Dolphin*. The practice was held under the direction of Lieut. Nasro, of the *Richmond*, with Ensign Knepper, of the *Osage*, to assist him. The weather was generally good during the practice, owing to the advanced season, and there was generally a good deal of wind. The practice began on Oct. 24 and concluded Nov. 9; the firing at 200 and 300 yards being carried out at the range at Fort Adams; and that at 500 yards from a boat anchored off Rose Island at a target erected on that island.

Order of merit.	Ship.	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1	<i>Osage</i> .....	50.5	42.0	38.2	23.0	43.8	
2	<i>Galena</i> .....	46.9	39.7	44.5	21.0	38.9	
3	<i>Dolphin</i> .....	43.7	39.7	38.0	22.0	38.1	
4	<i>Richmond</i> .....	49.7	42.0	30.8	17.0	37.9	
5	<i>Atlanta</i> .....	42.3	32.9	30.7	14.6	31.2	

The rifles used were the Lee by the *Dolphin* and *Atlanta*, and the Hotchkiss by the other ships. The *Atlanta's* rifles have no wind sights. The target used at 200 and 300 yards was the Army regulation target, and the Army method of scoring was used; at the 500 yard range, the target was a canvas screen, eight feet square, and the percentages at this range are the percentages of hits on this target, without regard to what part of it they struck.

Each man fired 40 shots at the 200 yards range from a standing position; each fired 60 at 300 yards range—20 kneeling, 20 sitting, and 20 lying down; and each fired 80 shots at the 500 yard range—ten deliberately, and then two scores of ten each as rapidly as possible. In this last practice the average time of firing ten shots was one minute and ten seconds, and no considerable difference was found in this time whether the magazines were used or were not; this arose, however, possibly from a want of training in the use of the magazines. The magazines are not, indeed, likely to accelerate the fire at long range practice.

The final per cents. were reached as follows: If the number of shots fired at 200, 300 and 500 yards had been equal, the per cents. at these ranges should have been multiplied by 2, 3, 5; but as this was not the case, these numbers were changed in proportion to the number of shots fired at each range. Thus the coefficients became

$$\frac{40}{130} \times 2 = \frac{8}{13} \text{ for 200 yards. } \frac{60}{130} \times 3 = \frac{18}{13} \text{ for 300 yards.}$$

$$\frac{80}{130} \times 5 = \frac{40}{13} \text{ for 500 yards.}$$

The per cents. of the different teams were multiplied by these coefficients, and the three results were averaged. At the 500 yard range, before applying the coefficient, the deliberate and rapid firing averaging were equalized; there being twice as many shots fired at the latter range, it was given double weight, and then averaged with the deliberate firing.

The following are the best scores in each ship at 200 and 300 yards:

*Osage*, 200 yards.—W. P. Hollingsworth, 184; J. Turner, 180; J. M. Falvey, 124. 300 yards.—W. P. Hollingsworth, 210; J. Turner, 171; J. M. Falvey, 160.  
*Galena*, 200 yards.—W. J. Merriweather, 140; C. H. Jackson, 109; W. Shaughnessy, 102. 300 yards.—W. Shaughnessy, 108; W. S. Merriweather, 182; C. Peterson, 130.  
*Dolphin*, 200 yards.—W. McBride, 111; J. J. Jordan, 107; G. A. Ward, 88. 300 yards.—J. J. Jordan, 202; G. A. Ward, 127; John Johnson, 95.  
*Richmond*, 200 yards.—James Johnson, 120; C. H. Farri, 128; J. Sullivan, 118; James Johnson, 106; W. H. Eekley, 150; J. J. Finnegan, 159.  
*Atlanta*, 200 yards.—F. Johnson, 107; P. Johnson, 102; C. Le Blanc, 102. 300 yards.—P. Johnson, 140; C. Le Blanc, 130; C. W. Bastian, 121.

Best possible at 200 yds., 200; at 300 yds., 300.  
S. B. LUCE, Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 18.

ON Tuesday, the 15th, the Admiral of the Japanese Navy, the Vice Secretary, and the admiral's staff, paid an official visit to the Academy. A salute of 17 guns was fired and the usual courtesies extended. The visitors looked into the cadets' quarters, the recitation halls, etc., and at four o'clock witnessed the infantry battalion at its drill.

The band played in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, and a number of cadets improved the opportunity to practice dancing for the coming hops. Only one more of these "stags" will be given and then the hop season commences.

At present the interest of the cadets and most of the officers is centered in the foot ball team for this season. The Academy has a very small number of students, only 225; less than any college or academy that pretends to play foot ball, and a number of cadets at arms between fourteen and eighteen, the maximum below the average age of college students. They do not have a minute in the day when they can assemble for practice and go on to the field, except on Saturdays after a hard morning's drill. In spite of these drawbacks the Academy always turns out a good team and one able to cope with college teams, barring the large universities. It is thought that the team this year is composed of heavier, quicker, and more scientific players than ever before. Each game played has shown the team's strength more and more, and it is believed that it will make a clear record excepting the game with Princeton.

On Wednesday last a game was played with the second team and won easily by a score of 36 to 0. On Saturday the second game was played with St. John's College, and was easily won by the cadets, the score being 24 to 0 in an hour's game. The referees were Prof. Cain, of the college, and Cadet Hughes, of the first class. In the second half of the game, Chew, the end rush of the college team, collided with Cadet Fernier and had his nose broken. When the game closed Cadet Patton had just carried the ball between the goal posts and would have added six points to the score. If time had not been called at that moment, fine runs were made by Cadets Hayward, Anderson, and Fernier, while the rushes of Wilbur were the feature of the game. On Thanksgiving Day there will be the annual game with Johns Hopkins University, and as St. John's recently defeated this team, it is believed that the cadets will easily win.

The yard is remarkably quiet at present, there being no news of any importance.

Is a letter to the *Buffalo News*, Frank G. Carpenter says: "Gen. Grant's wonderful success in the way of war writing has led Gen. Sheridan to try his hand, and he is now engaged upon a book of reminiscences. In this book he will treat of his personal history and war experiences, and it will, I doubt not, add to the reliable histories of the great Rebellion. Mrs. Gen. Logan tells me that the Logan books are selling very well." The letter is headed by a picture of General Sheridan writing at his desk. Mr. Carpenter reports that 30,000 copies of Logan's Great Conspiracy were sold up to September last and 15,000 of "The Volunteer Soldier."



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

SUCCESSORS TO

**BALL, BLACK & CO.**

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,  
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

59 Wall Street, New York,

Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange

In Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium and  
Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Australia,  
and British West Indies. Issue Commercial and Travel-  
lers' Credits in Sterling, available in all parts of the World.  
MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO EUROPE.

**Warnock's Shoulder Knots EXTRA FINE.****Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.****ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT**

57th STREET &amp; 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY &amp; 42d STREET.

130 Chambers St., New York.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.**

21 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

PURE AND RELIABLE California Wines and Brandy.  
Clarets, Port, Sherries, Angelica Burgundy, Muscatel and  
White Wines. Bottled or in cask for shipment to any part  
of the world. Send \$6.00 for an assorted case of 12  
QUART OTTLES. Price list on application.

**PYRAMIDES CIGARETTES.**

19 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

**THE METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY**

Is the leading American School of Music. The follow-  
ing gentlemen comprise the Faculty:

Dr. L. A. Barnitt, Dudley Buck, D. L. Dowd, August Dupin,  
H. W. Greene, Walter J. Hall, C. B. Hawley, G. B. Penny,  
Chas. Roberts, Jr., L. A. Russell, C. B. Ruttenber, Harry  
Rowe Shelley, and Samuel P. Warren.

We afford every facility for study both in class and private.  
Over 200 applicants last year. H. W. GREENE, Bus. Mgr.,  
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. B. HAWLEY, Mus. Dir.

**PLAYS! THE BEST EDITION PUBLISHED**

ALSO WIGS, BEARDS, FACE PREPARATIONS,

PLAYS! and all articles needed for Amateur and Par-

lor Theatricals. Catalogues sent free on ap-

PLAYS! DE WITT, Publisher, 33 Rose St., N. Y.

**Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.****BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,**

5 AND 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

DYE, CLEAN AND REFINISH DRESS GOODS and har-

ments without ripping. Send for Circular and Price List.

(Est. 1852.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited

**COFFIN DEVOE & CO., 176 Randolph St.**

CHICAGO.

**JOHN PAUL JONES,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

622 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Rooms 46, 48 and 50.

Associated with ROBT. B. LINES, Attorney and Counsellor,  
in Navy and Army business in the Courts and Departments.

**C. A. CAPPA'S**

7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces

and Orchestra,

Furnish Music for all occasions.

25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

**FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY.**

Will quickly cure any case of Hernia, Strain or Rupture.  
Explanation and testimonials free. Address

O. FRINK, 294 Broadway, New York.

THE Anarchist excitement has resulted in mea-  
sures looking to the organization of a new American  
party whose objects are to regulate emigration, to  
compel a residence of fourteen years preliminary to  
voting, and to prevent land monopoly. "We want,"  
one of the projectors declares, "to fill this country  
with men in favor of American ideas, freedom of  
speech and action, but within the laws and under  
the Constitution."

**SPON'S  
MECHANICS' OWN BOOK,**

Explaining the various mechanical trades that deal with the  
conversion of wood, metal, and stone into useful objects  
from an every day practical view. 702 pages with 1480 illus-  
trations. Sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of \$2.50.

E. &amp; F. N. SPON, 35 MURRAY STREET, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but  
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will  
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office  
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.  
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register  
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-  
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the  
office.

Subscriptions, \$5 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In  
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-  
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription  
price.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-  
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent  
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is  
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,  
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced  
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-  
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and  
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-  
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

Cable address: ARMYNAVY.  
240 Broadway, New York.

**THE COMING CONGRESS.**

Two weeks from Monday next the Fiftieth Con-  
gress will convene and organize. This being the  
long session, and on the eve of a Presidential cam-  
paign year, many important subjects will be brought  
up, much discussed, and, since history is expected  
to repeat itself, laid over for action by future ses-  
sions. Although the session opens on the 1st of  
December no business to speak of, beyond the or-  
ganization of committees, will be transacted until  
after the holidays. The organization of the Service  
committees is therefore the first event of interest to  
our readers. Representative Wheeler, of Alabama,  
it is supposed, will be designated to preside over  
the House Military Committee. At any rate that is  
his desire, and being better posted and more inter-  
ested in Army matters than any of the few remain-  
ing members of last year's committee, his selec-  
tion would be particularly agreeable to General  
Sheridan, and, it is believed, to the Army generally.

Mr. Herbert will no doubt be reappointed chairman  
of the House Naval Committee, and in that posi-  
tion will be able to put to good use some of the ob-  
servations in naval matters he made during his  
European trip this past summer. As to the further  
organization of these two committees it is useless to  
speak until the preparation of the slate by the  
Speaker is commenced.

The two committees of the Senate will stand, with  
but few exceptions, about as they did last year.  
The chairmanship of the Military Committee rests  
between Senators Hawley and Manderson, either of  
whom would be acceptable to the Army; Mr. Man-  
derson especially so, in view of the measures he has  
in view for the benefit of the Service. Being one  
of the junior members, in point of service, his  
chances are not considered so good as those of Sen-  
ator Hawley, who stood number three in last year's  
committee.

Senator Chandler will no doubt be placed on the  
Committee on Naval Affairs, and with the experi-  
ence acquired while at the head of the Navy Depart-  
ment may be expected to take a leading part in de-  
bates upon naval matters, both in the committee  
and in the Senate.

From the annual reports published, it can be  
seen, in a general way, what features of legislation  
will be urged for the benefit of the two Services  
this coming session. An urgent demand is again  
made for an increase in the enlisted strength of the  
Army; the enlargement of the infantry arm; an

extension of the disability retired list; the rehabili-  
tation of sea coast defences; the adoption of a  
new code of punishments for all military offences  
and other amendments to the Articles of War; an  
increase of pay for the soldier, and many other  
features of less general importance. The publication  
of the Revised Army Regulations will require an  
appropriation; an increase in the Pay Corps will be  
asked for as necessary to the extension of the sys-  
tem of monthly payments; a liberal appropri-  
ation will be required for the construction of the  
new post at Chicago and for continuing work at the  
Fort Riley Cavalry and Artillery School, and at the  
several other large posts now being established to  
conform to General Sheridan's ideas of concen-  
tration.

A strong effort is to be made by the officers inter-  
ested to obtain a rearrangement of the grades of  
officers in the Subsistence Department on the basis  
of that adopted for the Adjutant-General's Depart-  
ment. An effort will also be made to correct the  
anomaly in the office of the Judge-Advocate Gen-  
eral. Another attempt is to be made to annul the  
order of the Secretary of War limiting the tour of  
staff officers to four years. An improvement in the  
artillery, a subject that has received considerable  
attention during the past summer, will be strongly  
advocated, and since the factions are all united it is  
possible that something may be accomplished in this  
direction.

In the Navy the demand will not be so much for  
appropriations as for improvement of the personnel.  
The liberal appropriations during the past two years  
will be sufficient to keep the present improvements  
in the way of ship and gun construction in progress  
for at least another year. Thus more time will be  
left for debate upon matters of special legislation.  
Mr. Whitney's illness, it is thought, will prevent his  
pushing, with the energy he promised, the reorgan-  
ization scheme which created so much interest last  
year, but it is understood that Representative Her-  
bert has in contemplation a modification of the old  
bill, which he proposes to bring forward during the  
early days of the session.

A pay bill, it is said, is being prepared by officers  
of the line which has for its purpose an equaliza-  
tion of pay with that of the Army. The appoint-  
ment of assistant chiefs of bureaus, an increase in  
the number of paymasters, promotion for assistant  
naval constructors, and an increase in the number  
of engineer officers are among other items of legis-  
lation that will be urged.

It is hoped that the appropriations for the next  
fiscal year will be made in a lump sum. Under the  
consolidation system this change is absolutely neces-  
sary. Keeping accounts with seven bureaus is a  
herculean task, and one highly distasteful to the  
officers in charge of the business. If supplies are  
appropriated for without regard to bureaus, then  
but one transaction will be required in all pur-  
chases. Transfers of funds from the various bu-  
reaus will not be required, and the number of ac-  
counts will be greatly reduced, thereby simplifying  
the system. The Surgeon General of the Navy is  
preparing a bill for the improvement of the Medical  
Corps, in the hope of securing desirable young phy-  
sicians to recruit it. Chief Naval Constructor Wil-  
son has fallen into line with Commodore Schley,  
chief of the recruiting bureau, and together they  
will, with the aid of the Secretary, endeavor to ob-  
tain an appropriation for the construction of two  
modern composite cruisers for the training squad-  
ron. As to the case of the cadet engineers, an  
officer in a position to know says that Secretary  
Whitney, while he thinks their claim is a just one,  
does not think he should take action in a matter  
disposed of by his predecessor.

We publish elsewhere the G. O. recently pub-  
lished by Admiral Luce announcing the results of  
target practice in the North Atlantic Squad-  
ron. It suggests the inquiry whether greater atten-  
tion might not be profitably given in the Navy to  
target firing with small arms, howitzers, machine  
guns, etc., and whether a camp might not be estab-  
lished somewhere, say Gardiner's Bay, to which  
place ships could repair in turn and receive sys-  
tematic instruction from officers and assistants de-  
tailed to remain at this camp the entire season. A



bay or enclosed waters of some similar nature is a necessity on account of the too frequent interruptions where there is much traffic. Then at the close of the season competitions could be had between selected men from such vessels as could be brought together for this purpose, as well as for other autumnal drills similar to those inaugurated by Admiral Luce at Newport. Of course a further step and one in natural sequence would be the selection of gun captains from the best shots for the great guns aboard the vessels. What a glorious chance for Commodore Sicard's gunnery ship to be commissioned and lead the way in all these matters of gunnery.

We take great pleasure in publishing the letter which follows. It bears feeling testimony to one of those unnumbered acts of kindness for which we are indebted to the Medical Corps of the Army, and which do not receive the recognition they so well deserve. The letter is one that does credit to the writer as well as to its subject.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Nov. 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE on duty as cook in the camp of competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1883, I received an injury to my right eye that finally, during the month of May, 1887, caused the loss of the sight of said eye. Becoming thoroughly convinced of the awful results attending said accident, I finally determined to consult Major E. B. Fryer, surgeon, U. S. A., now in Kansas City, on sick leave. Obtaining the necessary permission, I went to Kansas City. I consulted the gentleman, and he kindly consented to perform the operation necessary to restore my sight. The success attending the operation exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I now have the use of my eye once more. Being unable to compensate this gentleman for his uniform kindness, untiring energy, and the devotion of his time and skill in my behalf is the reason why I now petition you to spare me the necessary space in your valuable journal to publicly convey my heartfelt thanks to Major E. B. Fryer. Tongue cannot tell, language cannot express, the praise due the gentleman mentioned. May he always be as successful in his professional endeavors as is the earnest wish of your humble servant.

LEONARD KEMPENAR,  
Private Co. D, 18th U. S. Infantry.

MR. EDWARD WESTON, the electrician, sees Lieutenant Zaleski and goes him better. He is quoted as saying: "It is well-known that the nitrate of amyl possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent temporarily to a paralytic stroke. Now, nitrate of amyl is very cheap and plentiful. I propose to fire shells filled with this chemical instead of gunpowder. It will not be necessary to penetrate a ship. A few gallons of this nitrate dashed on the deck of a warship, would soon render her crew helpless. The most powerful ironclads would be even more vulnerable than the light cruisers, for they would be sucking down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators, and the odor would thus rapidly permeate the whole ship. The whole crew being rendered helpless for an hour or two, the ship could, of course, be towed into a safe spot, while the captors ventilated her and removed the insensible men."

THERE is a good prospect now that there will be an enthusiastic centennial celebration in New York city in 1889 of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The idea is that the thirteen States which formed the American Union originally, should send representatives to make arrangements for the celebration, that everything should be entirely in the hands of the representatives of these thirteen States, and that representatives of the other States of the Union and of foreign countries should be their guests.

At a military gathering at Berlin, held in honor of the veteran von Moltke's 87th birthday, he said: "The next war will be above all a war in which strategic science and the art of commanding will play the greatest part. Our campaigns and our victories have taught our enemies, who, like us, have numbers, armament and courage. Our strength will lie in the handling, in the commandment—in a word, in the Headquarters' Staff, to which I have devoted the last days of my life. Our enemies may envy us this force, but they do not possess it."

LORD RIBblesdale, in a speech recently delivered in the House of Lords, drew attention to England's inadequate supply of Army horses. He pointed out, for example, that an army corps in England which ought to be provided with nearly 23,000 horses is under the present system only furnished with 13,000, of which probably 20 per cent. would, in the event of any sudden emergency arising, be found unfit for action. During the discussion, the fact was brought out that there were in the year 1886 something like 2,000,000 horses in the United Kingdom, but that the pick of these for army purposes were being constantly snapped up by the French and German Governments. Statistics show that Russia possesses in herself a reserve of 23,000,000 head of horse, Germany 4,000,000, Austria 3,500,000, and France 3,000,000. The census of 1880 showed a total

of 10,357,486 horses in the United States, and we no doubt now have more than Germany, Austria, France, and England together, Russia alone exceeding us.

In his annual address at the sixteenth annual session of the American Public Health Association, Major Geo. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, U. S. A., said: "One thing appears to me to be thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the past, namely: That a central health board, to be efficient, must be attached to one of the departments of the Government now in existence, so that it may be under the protection of a Cabinet officer. It would be useless to ask at the present time that the sanitary interests of the country may be represented by an additional Cabinet officer, a minister of public health, although there can be no doubt that the interests involved are sufficiently important to justify such an innovation. But we may at least demand that the sanitary interests of the people of the United States shall receive the same consideration from the National Government that is accorded to the educational interests, the agricultural interests, etc. We may at least ask for a bureau of public health, with a commissioner at its head, and with the necessary secretaries and clerical force to make it efficient; and attached to such a bureau should be a well equipped laboratory in which expert bacteriologists, chemists and sanitary engineers should be employed in the experimental investigation of unsanitary problems, such as the natural history of disease germs, the best methods of destroying them, protective inoculations against infectious diseases, problems in sanitary engineering, such as the disposal of sewage, domestic sanitation, etc.; food adulterations, and a variety of other questions of equal importance, which will readily occur to you." In connection with this bureau of public health he recommends the establishment of an advisory board of health.

THE Joint Commission on the fishery controversy between the United States and Great Britain, or rather between this country and the Dominion of Canada, was to meet and complete its organization in Washington this week. The foreign commissioners are the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, representing the Imperial Government, Sir Charles Tupper, representing the Dominion Government—although nominally a representative of the Imperial Government—and James B. Angell and William Putnam, representing the United States. The foreign commissioners will be accompanied by and have the assistance of J. S. Winter, an agent of the Dominion Government. The retaliatory measures against Canada authorized by Congress have not met with the approval of the administration and this commission has been organized under the treaty making power lodged in the Executive, Congress having declined to accept the President's suggestion that he should receive its approval of this action in advance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., who was retired at his own request, November 11, is a Baltimorean and will, most likely, take up his permanent residence in that city. He served during the Mexican War as an enlisted man in Co. F, of the District of Columbia and Maryland Battalion of Infantry, and in 1855 entered the Regular Army as a 2d Lieutenant of the 9th U. S. Infantry. In 1861 he was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department and attained his present grade April 9, 1885. His retirement promotes Major G. B. Dandy to Lieutenant-Colonel and D. Q. M. G., and Captain J. V. Furey to Major and Q. M. A glance at the record of these two gentlemen will show that promotion in the staff departments is not of that quickness which so many imagine it to be.

In August, 1885, during the obsequies of General Grant, General Lloyd Aspinwall, acting as Major-General Hancock's chief of staff for the occasion, ordered Charles W. Dickel and Co., proprietors of a riding academy in New York City, to furnish 36 horses to be used in the funeral procession. They were furnished, but not paid for. General Aspinwall having died, Dickel and Co. sued his estate, and, in the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Sedgwick and a jury, November 11 a verdict in their favor for \$314.30 was rendered. The defence was that the U. S. Government should pay for the horses.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM has convened a Board to consist of Col. John C. Kelton, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G., and Lieut.-Col. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., to meet at the A. G. O. to determine what classes of letters should not, in the future, be entered on the official Letter Books, distinguishing between letters of mere inquiry which once answered have absolutely no value, and those which it might be advisable to retain temporarily on informal files. The Board is also to consider

what papers and records might be disposed of as waste paper.

In connection with the statement which appeared in the JOURNAL some time ago concerning the condemnation of an important casting for one of our new cruisers, we call attention to the following extract from the report of Engineer in Chief Melville, showing in detail the changes in designs and progress of the work on Cruiser No. 3, being built by Messrs. Cramp and Sons:

The cast steel main crank shaft pillow block frames to be cast in four parts for each engine instead of two, on account of the difficulty of casting.  
Crank shaft pillow block frames changed to facilitate castings, the first castings having been condemned as defective.  
Crank shaft pillow block frames again changed to facilitate castings, the second attempt of casting having failed.

It is learned at the War Department that several of the non-commissioned officers who hold certificates as "candidates for promotion," will shortly receive appointment as 2d lieutenants. It is now considered likely that all the successful candidates will receive commissions before July next. The Fort Monroe Board has not yet reported in the cases of the two candidates who were unable on account of sickness to appear with the other men for examination.

An officer of the Army, travelling abroad, writes: "I have been watching the Italian troops start for Africa. They are well prepared for field service. Their uniforms and equipments are well adapted to service in a hot country."

"WHAT kind of foliage do you consider the most pleasing?" asked the Professor of Botany at West Point of a student. "Leaves of absence," was the reply of the homesick cadet.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MYERS, Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died Nov. 11, at New York, of Bright's disease, entered West Point from Pennsylvania in 1848, was graduated in 1852 and promoted to the 5th Infantry. He afterwards served in the 4th and 9th Infantry, and in 1861 was appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster on the staff. From 1862 to 1866 he was Colonel of the staff and an A. A. D. C. For his faithful services during the War he received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers and of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. In 1881 he attained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General and was retired March 15, 1883, at his own request, having served over thirty years.

PROFESSOR E. A. ROGET, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 9, aged eighty-six. He was appointed from Rhode Island in 1864, and held the relative rank of commander. The funeral took place Nov. 11.

THE death is announced at Tel-el Kebir, November 17, of Baker Pasha, better known perhaps as Col. Valentine Baker, formerly of the British army. Col. Valentine Baker was born in 1825, was the younger brother of Sir Samuel Baker, entered the British army August 1, 1843, and served through the Kaffir war of 1852-3 and in the Crimea in 1855. He was known as a brilliant cavalry officer and a fine tactician, and was appointed in 1874 Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot. The year after, however, he was dismissed from the service for ungentlemanly conduct to a lady in a railway carriage. He began his military career anew in 1877 in Turkey, organizing the gendarmerie and being given the title of major-general. He was a brave officer of fine attainments, and very many would have been very glad of his re-lustration in the British army, but all efforts to that end were unavailing.

THE San Francisco Occident, referring to the recent death of Mrs. Blake, wife of Chaplain C. M. Blake, U. S. Army, retired, says: "She was the oldest daughter of Daniel and Charlotte Farrington, Esq., of Brewer, Me. Her maternal ancestors, Thomas and Joseph Rogers, grandson and great-grandson of the Rev. John Rogers, the martyr, came in 1620 in the Mayflower, and their numerous descendants have ever since looked back to Eastham, on Cape Cod, as their earliest American home. She was a pattern of daughter, maiden, wife, mother, and grandmother. Quiet, modest, refined, very affectionate to her friends, and full of good works, she enjoyed the approval of conscience, the love of her family, acquaintances, and the smiles of her Father in Heaven. Her stricken family mourn for her full of the cheering hope of immortality."

THE Hon. Cullen Sawtelle, father of Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., who died Nov. 10 at Englewood, N. J., in the 83d year of his age, was born in Norridge-wood, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825. Then he began to study law, and four years afterward was admitted to the Bar. For eight years he was a Register of Probate. In 1843 he was elected State Senator, and from 1845 to 1847 and from 1849 to 1851 he represented a district of Maine in Congress. He was also connected for some years with the Quartermaster's Department in New York City and Governor's Island. The funeral took place at Englewood on Sunday, and was largely attended by relatives and old friends.

Mrs. MARY LAWRENCE REDMOND, who died at Newport, R. I., Nov. 11, was a daughter of the late William Preston Gwinn, of New York, and a grand-



daughter of Captain William Lawrence, U. S. N., of immortal memory, who died at Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1812, from wounds received in the famous action between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*.

**COLONEL ROGER G. COLE**, who died suddenly at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 7, was born in Virginia, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1850, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th Inf., and afterwards served in the 8th Inf. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1856. He resigned Jan. 28, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army.

**CAPTAIN WALTER W. SMITH**, who died in Savannah recently, was a noted privateersman during the war, and at one time was in Fort Lafayette under sentence of death for piracy. He was subsequently exchanged for Col. Cochran, a Union officer, imprisoned at Fort Sumter.

**WILLIAM MCCULLOCK**, a banker of Lowville, N. Y., whose death occurred Nov. 12, was a flier in the war of 1812, enlisting when only 12 years old as a substitute for his father. He leaves property worth about \$250,000.

**CAPTAIN JOAB WILKINSON**, a native of New York and a member of a distinguished family, died at Decatur, Ill., Nov. 9, aged 78. During the Mexican War he served as 1st lieutenant of the 26th U. S. Infantry.

**MRS. MARY A. INMAN**, widow of Commo. William Inman, U. S. N., died in Philadelphia, Nov. 13, at the residence of her grandson, 706 Spruce street. Commo. Inman died in 1874.

#### CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE ATLANTA.

QUITE a sensation has been created among the officials of the Navy Department by the receipt of a letter from Capt. Bunce, commanding the *Atlanta*, in which he recommends some radical changes in the construction and armament of that vessel. He reports that the ship is continually shipping seas over bow and stern, and recommends that she be built up at both ends. It will be remembered that the construction bureau strongly protested against the low bow and stern of the *Boston* and *Atlanta*, claiming that they could not live in a heavy sea. The advice of the bureau was not heeded and the work was continued on the original plans. Another peculiar mistake made in the construction of the vessel is mentioned by Capt. Bunce. The vessel is armed for fighting head on, but armored for broadside engagements only. In a tight head on the *Atlanta* would be at the mercy of the enemy's guns. She could be raked fore and aft without trouble. Capt. Bunce also objects to the 8-inch guns of the *Atlanta* and recommends that they be replaced by 6-inch guns. He says at present six kinds of ammunition have to be handled through the same hold. There are nearly fifty changes in all recommended, the majority being intended to provide more living room on board the vessel. Some change is recommended in the steering apparatus. It is thought that the position of the wheel is too exposed. The changes recommended by Capt. Bunce if made on both the *Atlanta* and *Boston* would cost at least \$200,000. Rear Admiral Luce has approved the recommendations made. The letter is in the hands of the Acting Secretary with a recommendation from the Chief Naval Constructor that no action be taken until the vessels have been thoroughly tested.

On Wednesday last, Nov. 16, the old receiving ship *Vermont*, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony, being no less than the marriage of Lieut. York Noel, U. S. Navy, with Florencia Maria, the younger daughter of Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., in command of the *Vermont*. The bride was dressed as brides should be, while the groom, as was to be expected, wore the brilliant naval uniform of his rank. The bridesmaids were attired in white, and comprised the sister of the bride, Miss Isabel Kirkland, and two daughters of Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N. The groom's best man was Lieut. W. E. Little, of the Navy, the ushers being Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. F. Spicer, of the Marine Corps, and at present attached to the *Atlanta*, and Asst. Surg. J. G. Field, Jr., U. S. N. These officers also wore the uniform of their respective ranks. The wedding was strictly private. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church by Rev. Fr. McGiven, of Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, both bride and groom being members of that faith. The ceremony, which took place at 3 p. m., was followed by an ample supper in the spacious cabins of the ship, during the discussion of which the Marine Band attached to the yard, under the leadership of Prof. Contorno, performed appropriate musical selections. Among those present were noted, Rear Admiral and Mr. Gherardi, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rich, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C.; Mr. Clarence Moon with his sisters Miss Moon and Miss Maurice, Miss Bogert and many more from the Navy-yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Noel departed on an extended wedding trip, which will include visits to Philadelphia and other places of interest in his native State, with perhaps excursions as far north as Boston. Lieut. Noel will resume his duties on board the *Vermont*.

The *Baltimore Sun* says: "It is again reported that Col. W. P. Craigbill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, may be selected for the position of Chief of Engineers. The appointment will be made by President Cleveland about June 1, (30th) when the present Chief Engineer retires on account of age. Should the President decide to advance the Colonel to the Chief of Engineers, which carries with it the rank of Brigadier-General, the announcement will be received with much pleasure in Baltimore."

**PAY INSPECTOR A. S. KENNEY** has been designated to take charge of the division of audits and appropriations to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing during the temporary absence of Pay Inspector Billings on sick leave.

**ENSIGN JOHN J. BLANDIN**, U. S. N., late in temporary charge of the Baltimore branch of the hydrographic office, arrived in New York Saturday last, to report for duty on board the *Trenton*.

**CAPTAIN A. MORRIS**, U. S. A., leaves New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 23, for Hot Springs, N. C.

#### THE MARINE CORPS.

##### SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF COLONEL MCCAWLEY.

On Oct. 1, 1887, there were 1,833 enlisted men in the corps, 930 on board ships and 903 doing shore duty. During the past year there have been 701 enlistments, 147 re-enlistments, 6 enlistments from the Army, 10 deaths, 372 discharges, 415 desertions, and 6 officers and 21 enlisted men have been retired. There have been 2 officers and 21 enlisted men tried by Courts-martial. One 1st lieutenant has been retired for physical disability, and 1 2d lieutenant has died, 2 captains are under suspension by sentence of Court-martial, and 1 captain and 1 2d lieutenant are on sick leave. There are but 78 officers on the active list, the present law requiring it to be reduced to 75. In my report of 1885 I referred to the hardships resulting from a lack of promotion, and I again renew my recommendation that some increase in the higher grades be made, with a better distribution of officers. Twelve 2d lieutenants are totally inadequate for the duty required.

An increase of 500 privates is urgently demanded. A soldier should have at least one year's service in garrison before going to sea. Much of the desertion from ships is caused by this fact, the men not being familiar with the Service become dissatisfied with ship life. The same reason, viz., paucity of numbers, is a powerful one for so many desertions on shore, the men being overworked. Nowhere in the Army are the men so constantly on guard duty and drill as in the Marine Corps.

I renew my recommendation for an appropriation to build barracks and quarters at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The *Antietam*, at League Island, which has for several years been used as a barracks, has become so rotten as to fill with water and settle in the mud. She has now some 10 feet of water in her hold. The men are still forced to remain on board of her at the risk of an epidemic of fever, because there is no building in the Navy-yard which is available, except at a heavy cost for alterations, which there is no appropriation to pay for.

Frequent inspections of the different posts during the past year show them all to be in a creditable state of discipline and efficiency.

Recruiting offices should be opened in country towns, where, it is believed, a better class of recruits might be had. Advertising in country newspapers does not seem to produce the desired effect.

#### BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

**PAYMASTER-GENERAL JAMES FULTON**, U. S. N., in his annual report recommends that legislative authority be given for the detail of an officer as Assistant Paymaster General, who, together with the chiefs of the two newly organized divisions of the Bureau, should have a fixed tenure of office and receive during such service the highest sea pay of their grades. By exacting a strict accountability for the necessary purchases and utilizing the stores on hand, a reduction of \$100,000 has been effected. The concentration of stores at Navy-yards has also resulted in a large saving.

An outline of the plan adapted for the practical operations of the Secretary's order requiring a consolidation of stores and supplies is set forth in the report. This has already been fully described here. A system of abstracting has been adopted by which it will be possible to tell at once the total amount and value of all the naval property on hand, or that of any one item or Bureau. A general appropriation book showing all the appropriations made by Congress under the respective Bureaus is also kept. All expenditures authorized by chiefs of Bureaus are duly charged against the respective appropriations, and daily balances available stated. In order to complete the system, legislation is recommended as follows: That the sale of all condemned articles shall be sold at public auction after advertisements for proposals; that appropriations for all stores and material be made "for the Navy" in lieu of the different Bureaus, and that authority be given to expend for advertising only a certain percentage of the estimated cost of articles to be purchased. The Bureau is of the opinion that the interests of the Service would be greatly promoted if there were assistant paymasters available for assignment to duty as assistants to officers in the higher grades of the corps, and recommends that the number of assistant paymasters be increased to twenty-five, and that all appointments hereafter be made from graduates of the Naval Academy, subject to examination by a board of paymasters, as now provided by law.

The report concludes with a renewal of the recommendations for a modification of the laws in regard to disbursing officers' bonds, so that the accounting should be required to cancel old bonds after new ones are entered into, and that corporate securities should be accepted when known to be of good character.

#### A NEW BOAT FOR THE STONINGTON LINE.

The new steamer *Connecticut*, of the Providence and Stonington Line, was launched with due formality at Noank, Conn., on Wednesday. The vessel was built by Robert Palmer and Sons, and differs in plan and details from other Sound steamers. Her bow lines are 171 feet long, half her length, and her centre of displacement is so far forward that freight may be stowed forward of the main deck saloon. The engines are 40 per cent. lighter than common beam engines of the same power. The *Connecticut's* length over all is 267 feet, beam 48 feet, hull 17 feet, and extreme depths, forward and aft, 26 and 20 feet respectively. The hull is of wood and there are five water-tight compartments. Oscillating engines are used, and steam is supplied by six steel boilers. With the use of two blowers and with engines making thirty revolutions a minute nearly 6,000 horse-power can be developed. Ventilating fans driven by electric motors, electric lights and bells and all the latest improvements are part and parcel of the *Connecticut*. The vessel is expected to make twenty miles an hour. The machinery, by Cramp and Sons, will be put in a few days in the East River in this city in a few days. The manager of the Stonington Line is an ex-United States naval officer, Mr. J. W. Miller, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The annual report of Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief Bureau Navigation, states that recent observations taken on board the *Atlanta* at Newport in determining and compensating her compass errors are of special interest to the service, and are valuable as indicating the probable changes which will take place in the magnetic conditions of the steel cruisers now being built.

There now seems to be no necessity for supplying incandescent and search light plants to ships of war, since the incandescent plants submitted will serve for both purposes, and attention is called to the importance of locating the engines and dynamos of electric lighting plants below the water line on all ships, and below the protective decks in ships so constructed.

The publication of the revised general signal book has been retarded by the inability to subject the modifications proposed to the tactical signal book to practical trials, and the recommendation is renewed for obtaining four of our larger tugs for the purpose of collecting data relating to the manœuvring of ships.

Additional professional books have been added to the libraries of cruising ships and three professional papers have been published, or are now in print.

Commander F. A. Cook, in the *Ranger*, has continued the work of sounding in the Pacific Ocean, and of triangulating the coast.

The limited force of clerks and copyists now provided by Congress for collecting, arranging, and copying the naval war records prevents this important work from being pushed to completion as rapidly as the circumstances demand.

It is recommended that two more branch Hydrographic Offices be established, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific Coast. An appropriation is recommended to construct a building especially adapted to Hydrographic work.

A small vessel designed for destroying floating and abandoned wrecks is asked for. The preparation of plans and specifications for the new Navy Observatory is still in progress. The report concludes with urgent recommendations for increased appropriations for the operations of the bureau.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

**SURGEON-GENERAL F. M. GUNNELL**, U. S. N., in his annual report, repeats his request for an increased appropriation for the preservation and repair of the several naval hospitals.

The construction of the naval hospital and sanitarium at Wilson's Island, Penobscot Bay, Me., is progressing rapidly, and it is believed will be completed by Dec. 15 next.

Tentative experiments have been made upon the steel used in new guns for the Navy in order to determine the amount of carbon, silicon, phosphorus and sulphur existing in the samples presented. The investigation is interesting and important, as the presence of these bodies is known to affect the physical properties of steel.

The condition of the Medical Corps of the Navy, which was represented to you last year and commended in your yearly report to the attention of Congress, urgently calls for legislative action. The numbers are still diminishing. There are now 12 vacancies for assistant surgeons.

There were 69 patients belonging to the Navy treated in the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, and the insane of the Navy on the Pacific coast will be transferred there.

The total number of deaths among the force afloat during the year ending Dec. 31, 1886, was 51, and the whole number of sick days, 74,714; at navy-yards and stations, deaths, 9, and sick days, 13,556; at hospitals, deaths, 49, and sick days, 56,683. Daily average sick, 204.69; daily average each case was under treatment, 8.81; admissions per thousand of mean strength, 901.69; invaliding per thousand, 79.89; deaths per thousand, 5.42.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

The text-book on Hydromechanics, prepared by Professor Peter S. Michie, replaces Bartlett's "Mechanics of Fluids," the text book formerly used for instruction in that subject. Mr. William D. Ward, eldest son of the clerk to the Adjutant, was married last Monday, in Boston, to Miss Gertrude Bradford.

The cadet hop last Saturday evening was quite well attended. A large hop will be given next Wednesday evening in Grant Hall. From present indications, it promises to be a large affair. The officers had the second of the series of hops on Tuesday evening. Lieut. Folts was manager, and performed the duties to the complete satisfaction of all present. Most of the officers and ladies of the post turned out, some bringing young lady visitors, among whom were Miss Spencer, Miss Ransom, Miss Van Buren, Miss Farragut (a niece of the Admiral) and Miss Emily Wheeler, a daughter of the late Professor Wheeler.

Next week promises to be quite lively in a social way. Besides having the Thanksgiving hop of the cadets, the officers will have the third of their number on Tuesday evening. The date originally set for this was Nov. 20, but the time was changed to Nov. 22, on account of the large number of guests expected by officers of the post for Thanksgiving week.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. will meet at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., on Nov. 22. Detail: Major Passmore Middleton, surgeon; Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. Louis Niles, R. Q. M.; Eli D. Hoyle, adjutant; 2d Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Cornelia DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art. and 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 248, Div. Atl., Nov. 15.)

Leave for six days, to commence on or about Nov. 20, is granted Major John S. Wicher, paymaster, Newport Barracks (S. O. 245, Div. Atl., Nov. 18.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about Nov. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Ellardine B. Hall, 5th Art., Fort Columbus (S. O., Nov. 18, Div. Atlantic.)

Among the candidates for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, are Amos Webster, formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and several old clerks of the War Department. A large majority of first lieutenants of the line are, of course, aspirants.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
THE SHAM BATTLE AT NEWPORT.

AFTER several postponements, Thursday, the 10th, was selected for the second series of manoeuvres at Newport, R. I. The squadron, consisting of the Richmond, Atlanta, Ossipee, Galena and Dolphin, left their anchorage in the harbor at 7 o'clock and steamed out to the lightship. The batteries of Fort Adams were manned by 8 o'clock in expectation of the attack. The available guns were two 15-inch barbette centre pivot carriages, and ten 10-inch Rodmans in case-mates. The carriages of the 15-inch gun being of an antiquated pattern, and the method of elevation and depression slow and clumsy, it was thought better to direct the guns upon a certain number of points whose distances were accurately known, than to attempt to train the guns upon ships in motion. Beginning at 3,000 yards, which was about the distance at which the ships would appear after rounding Castle Hill, ten points were taken at distances averaging 250 yards. These distances were carefully estimated by Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Artillery, from the U. S. Coast Survey map, and the elevation calculated with necessary allowance for height of gun above the water. Each gun was then pointed successively at all of the ten points, and the position and elevation at each point marked with chalk on the traverse circle. This method would insure as much accuracy as was possible with such guns. The guns were then pointed at the 3,000 yard limit, while all hands were alert to catch the first sight of the top masts over the edge of the hill. A few minutes after 9 A. M. the Richmond came in view, leading the squadron. As her stem came in line with the muzzle of the nearest gun the friction primer was dropped in and the gun fired, followed almost immediately by the second gun. The guns were then traversed back to the parapet for reloading, and so smartly was this done that the first gun was able to return to the first position and catch the second vessel in the fleet. Both guns were then pointed at the next distance, and this operation was repeated until the fleet was at point blank range; twenty shots in all being fired from the two guns.

On the supposition that this gun can be fired with decent accuracy the Richmond would have been struck at least six times and the second vessel in the fleet about as many, as most of the sources of error were eliminated by this system of pointing, and by the slow steaming of the fleet. With wooden vessels this might be said to have fairly disposed of two ships, taking the Alabama and Kearsarge duel with a lighter gun as the criterion. On the other hand, from the standpoint of the fleet, it is only just to admit that after the ships approached near enough to make the machine guns effective it would have been absolutely impossible to serve barbette guns. After running the gauntlet of the two fifteen inch fleet had then to encounter the fire of the case-mate guns at easy point blank range, and this fire could have been maintained in spite of the machine guns. Two ships, the Ossipee and the Galena, struck torpedoes and were ruled out.

Striking the balance of probabilities with due allowance for the vastly superior range and accuracy of the new rifle guns on ship-board, it may be fairly assumed that a portion of the fleet got by, though badly crippled, in the absence of heavy defensive armor. Considering the strength of the garrison I have never seen guns more rapidly and efficiently served. If twice the number of cartridges had been loaded the fifteen inch guns could have resumed their fire after the passage of the fort and followed the ships nearly to their anchorage.

The land attack commenced about half-past twelve. The place selected for landing was the beach at Coddington Cove, a shallow indentation in the coast line. Nearly parallel to the shore, about a quarter of a mile distant, was an embankment on which the old Colony ran. This afforded such admirable cover from the fire of the fleet as to make a landing practically impossible were this bank held in force. For that reason it was assumed that both the attack and defence had reasonable hope of being able to seize it. As a matter of fact the attack did land two guns on the extreme left of their line where the embankment disappeared in the plain, and where they could be entirely concealed from view behind a stone wall.

The defence held a cut which was a continuation of the embankment on the other side, a sharp curve hiding them from the attack until the bridge over the cut was passed. The opposing forces were about equal. The defence was made up of the artillery battalion from Fort Adams, commanded by Captain Field, one battalion of marines, under Lieut. Russell, one battalion of bluejackets, under Lieut. A. B. Speyers, of the Galena, and Cushing's light battery; total, 386 men. All under command of Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.

The apprentices from the New Hampshire were drawn up on Coaster's Harbor Island, with Gatling guns as a flank defence. The attack consisted of two battalions of bluejackets, under Commander Berry and Lieut.-Comdr. Lyons, two Gatling guns, under Lieut. Logan, and two 3-inch rifles. All under Comdr. Wilde, of the Dolphin. Total, 396 men.

At 12 o'clock the signal for landing was made from the flagship, and the boats were soon seen pulling rapidly toward the beach, at the same time the guns from the fleet opened fire and swept the beach. After landing, a skirmish line was deployed under the crest of the bank. The right wing of the attack (Lyons) passed up the slope between the old fort on the top of the hill, and the thick grove of trees surrounding the Bates House, which was by common consent eliminated from the field. The left wing (Berry) pushed rapidly forward to the embankment and, throwing a skirmish line across it, evidently aimed at turning the position of the defence in rear of the woods and along the cut. On the left, Speyers' battalion fell back, as a part of the plan was to draw the attack on until they would be under an enfilading fire from the force on Coaster's Harbor Island, whose existence was unknown to them.

But while intentionally giving way on the left it was evident that Berry's advance must be checked; otherwise the whole position would be turned. Accordingly Cushing's battery was ordered up to silence the guns and drive back the skirmish line. The battery came up at a gallop, unlimbering with a rapidity which spoke volumes for the ability of Capt. John Eagan, who in his four years' tour had made it undoubtedly the best drilled battery in the

United States. As soon as the range was obtained, the position behind the stone wall was clearly untenable, and the guns should have been withdrawn shortly. They continued to fire through the greater part of the action. Considering the guns hors de combat, Smith ordered the advance of the artillery battalion down the cut, while the Marines, who had been deployed to cover Cushing's battery, were swung down toward the embankment. Strong's company, forming the advance of the artillery battalion, were deployed across the cut and in the field on the right covering the head of the artillery column.

At this point occurred one of those funny contraptions to which the mock battle is always liable. On the left of the cut was a high board-fence concealing the ground beyond it entirely from view. It had been the intention of the defence, after the left wing of the enemy had begun to give way, to form line across the fence and sweep with their fire the ground which the enemy retreating toward their boats would have to cross. Through some misapprehension of the time the blue jackets of the attack finding nothing in front of them had advanced to the fence, and the first intimation of this dangerous proximity of a foe to their unprotected flank was conveyed to the artillery by the apparition of a bearded face surmounted by a naval cap from under which proceeded a voice which exclaimed in most realistic and telephonic tones—hello!

The situation was certainly staggering and the first impulse was to do what was the only thing left to be done, fall back in the cut and drop every man who showed his head over the fence, but Captain Smith with the imperiousness of his character, copied fastened by large experience of real war, calmly ordered the battalion to cross the fence and disregard the enemy, who, if inclined to protest against this action, were to be summarily disposed of by the information that they had no business to be there, that they were, in a word, slightly previous. It is greatly to their credit that they accepted the situation with the best possible grace and having by their enterprise gained a brilliant advantage, relinquished it.

The battalion accordingly faced to the left, Strong's company having been assembled, and advancing about 20 yards, deployed and lying down opened fire upon the retreating enemy who now began to stream across the embankment, seeing that by the simultaneous enveloping movement of the marines and the advance of the artillery, they were in danger of being cut off. While fortune thus favored the defence on their right, on the left the advance of Lyons' battalion had exposed them to a hot fire from the island which not only enfiladed them but actually took them in reverse. At this moment, while unable to advance further without silencing this new fire, they became aware of the disaster on their left and the only wise cause left was to fall back while still intact and cover as they best could the somewhat broken retreat of their left wing.

The ships at this juncture were precluded from lending much assistance by the danger of injuring their own men, but were able to check to some extent the pursuit. As the enemy fell back over the hill in the centre and along the foot of it from their left, the artillery battalion pushed forward, trusting to the enemy's crossing their front to cover them from any danger from the fleet. Cushing being informed that they were retiring in confusion brought up his battery to the top of the hill in the centre as the enemy hastened down the slope to the water. This action was severely criticised the next day at the War College discussion, most of the Navy officers maintaining strongly that under the fire of heavy guns and machine guns from the fleet, he would inevitably have been unhinged if not annihilated. It was undoubtedly his duty as a despatch soldier to come up with the battery when the enemy were retiring under such circumstances, at least until he found some good and sufficient reason to halt. Unquestionably the position upon the crest was untenable, but a little to the left and rear was a dip behind which his limbers would have been almost safe, while the guns still clearing the crest might have been worked for some minutes at least.

The amount of it all is that even the enormous increase of the deadly qualities of weapons cannot eradicate the personal equation. In future wars, as in past, while cover and shelter and favorable ground and all similar considerations must be systematically taken into account, there will always be Albenarle, Cushing and Custers who will take desperate chances, and who, according to the result, will either be declared to have "died as the foot died," or raised by popular acclamation to the pantheon of heroes.

As a last plea for the battery if the others fail. Admit that it was a slight concession to the spectators if not to the spectators, was it not quite venial considering that they had sat patiently for an hour and a half through a series of operations which presented to them about as clear an impression as the tabular statements of Prof. French's Ethics, popularly known as "Goose Tracks," did to the average cadet when freshly tackling them.

The battery is the great attraction to the Newport sight-seer, and it has well earned its brilliant reputation. The marines, who had been doing most excellent and efficient work, as they always do upon the right of the defence driving in the enemy's flank, now advanced across the embankment and came to the assistance of the artillery battalion, and with this movement the operations were practically over, as it was not deemed advisable to attempt further pursuit, as the slope toward the water was thoroughly swept by the guns of the fleet from the moment that the retreating naval forces reached the beach.

The umpires were: Chief, Major Livermore, who was the principal projector of the plan, assisted by the advice and experience of Commanders Chester and Goodrich, of the Navy, and Captains Smith and Cushing, of the 4th Artillery. Assistant umpires: Capt. Roder, 4th Artillery, and Lieut. Little, U. S. N., for the defence, and Lieut. Anderson, 4th Art., and Lieut. Bliss, for the attack. The plan was much more comprehensive than the last one both in numbers and extent of ground occupied.

The weak point in it was the necessity of leaving out the immensely strong position afforded by the dense woods of the Bates place as a defensive centre, while still availing itself of the cover of the woods. The passage of the fort was both interesting, beautiful and instructive, and the general conduct of the day successful. One would here have liked to see more systematic attempt at realism on the part of the sailors ashore, especially in moments of disaster. While retreating under the combined fire of the artillery battalion, marines and light battery they manifested no undignified haste, huddled considerably together and in many cases fired their pieces in the air without turning round to face the enemy. But the zeal and intelligence of the Navy officers is beyond all praise and if a slight relaxation of discipline on shore is noticeable it is to be remembered that Jack is out of his element and upon one which he always associates with the idea of liberty and frolic. The artillery battalion skirmished with careful attention to realistic details, which made a really admirable picture of war, for while their fire was very rapid and continuous, I saw many of the old target sharpshooters taking their favorite positions with as much pains as if they were at Niagara and the fate of the trophy depended upon their individual scores. The companies were ably commanded by Capt. Strong, Lieut. Alexander, Cottrell and Robinson.

M. VICTOR DE LESSERS, in a letter published Nov. 9, at Paris, says that his father, Count Ferdinand de Lessers, will soon make another trip to Panama, and repeats the promise that the canal will be opened in February, 1890, and that no further loan for the canal will be required. The letter is intended to reassure alarmed holders of shares of the Panama Canal.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR T. D. WILSON, U. S. N., in his annual report, earnestly recommends that an assistant chief of his Bureau be authorized, to be selected from the Corps of Naval Constructors not below the rank of commander, at an extra compensation of \$800 per annum. An estimate is also submitted for a chief draughtsman with the view to the promotion of Mr. Wm. T. Powell, who is at present the head of draughting room of the Bureau. He reviews his recommendation that modern vessels be built to replace the *Savotoga*, *Portsmouth*, and *Jamestown*. An appropriation of \$80,000 is also asked for the immediate construction of experimental works, for use in the determination of the resistance and other qualities of ships by means of models. Special authority for the repair of the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, at an estimated cost of \$175,000, is urgently recommended. In regard to the single-turreted monitors, the report says: "If these vessels are to be kept on the naval list, they should be placed in perfect repair and be fitted with such modern rifles as they are capable of carrying. Within six months all of these vessels could be put in the same state of efficiency as they were at the time of their construction, at an expenditure of about \$500,000. This would give thirteen coast-defence vessels actually available, armed with 15-inch smooth-bore guns. These guns could be replaced as rapidly as possible by rifles. By no other means could the same amount of money be spent to give the country such a valuable return."

The construction of at least a half-dozen small tugs of about 200 displacement for use in towing at Navy-yards is urged. It is recommended that the Mare Island yard be provided with a complete outfit of shipbuilding tools at an early date. A recent inspection of this yard convinced Mr. Wilson of its facilities and advantages as a shipbuilding yard, and he, therefore, urgently recommends the improvement of its plant.

The report concludes as follows: "The outlook for the Navy in the near future is a very hopeful one, and with the completion of the vessels now projected, the Navy will consist of a number of modern vessels admirably adapted to the varied needs of the Service. The character of the work being done on the vessels now building, and those lately completed, shows that our shipbuilders are able to turn out vessels of war second to none in the world. The establishment of the gun factory at Washington, and introduction by the Bethlehem Iron Works of a plant to furnish heavy armor and gun forgings, makes the United States absolutely independent of other countries in the construction and armament of her ships of war."

Appended to the report are lists showing vessels repaired during the year, contracts made for materials and supplies for the several Navy-yards, and a statement showing the condition of the various vessels now building for the Navy up to Oct. 1, 1887.

THE STATE TROOPS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON MILITIA ENCAMPMENTS.

In his annual report Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan says: "I am strongly in favor of the General Government extending all possible aid to the National Guard of the different States, as they constitute a body of troops that in any great emergency would form an important part of our military force. They should be armed with the best weapons, amply provided with complete camp and garrison equipage, and instructed in the various drills and exercises according to the tactics and systems followed in the Regular Army. According to my observation and experience most of the State troops now march well and handle the gun well, but they are deficient in discipline and in all the duties that teach a soldier to take care of himself while in camp or upon a march. This defect can best be overcome by establishing some system of encampment under the control and direction and at the entire expense of the General Government; in the development of such a measure the entire Army, as well as myself personally, will be glad to render such assistance as lies in our power, and I recommend that the favorable consideration of the subject may be commended to Congress."

A MILITIA AMBULANCE CORPS.

Extracts from a Paper read before the Canteen.

SIXTY-THREE members of the Canteen sat down to dinner at Mazzetti's, Sixth ave., New York, on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 11. Gen. Molloy presiding. After the dinner the business of the Club was transacted. Gen. W. G. Ward reported progress on the scheme for annual Autumnal manoeuvres, and said he had no doubt but that by another year it would be in practical operation. The date for the annual dinner was fixed for the second Saturday in January, the date of the club's organization. The Committee on Nominations reported as their choices for officers for the ensuing year the following: President, Col. James H. Jones, of the 12th N. Y. N. Guard; Commodore E. A. K. Benham, U. S. N.; Second Vice-President, Major James Jackson, U. S. A.; Corresponding Secretary, F. A. Webb; Treasurer, Brig. Gen. Rodney C. Ward; Council, in addition to the officers named, Gen. W. G. Ward, Capt. A. P. Cook, U. S. Navy; Col. Thomas B. Rand, and Lieut. G. Nash Whistler and R. H. Paterson, U. S. A.

The Committee on Constitution reported a new Constitution. The following extracts show the character of the organization:

This organization shall be called The Canteen. Its objects shall be:

1. To encourage interest in the profession of arms, and the instruction of the people in the primary duty of the soldier.
  2. To encourage the organization of an efficient military establishment for purposes of national defence.
  3. To promote good fellowship among its members.
- Any commissioned officer or ex officer (having an honorable record) of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard or military service of any State, shall be eligible for membership.
- Any member of the Order who shall, at any meeting of The Canteen, introduce, either directly or indirectly, a political subject, or who, by remark, in any way incites a political discussion, shall be fined



the sum of \$10 by the presiding officer for the time being.

The regular meeting is to be held each month, at which a dinner is to be provided, not to exceed in cost \$2, to be paid only by those attending. This dinner shall be served upon the Canteen mess service, which shall consist of plates, cups, bowls, etc., tin or granite ware, or such other material suitable for field use.

After the dinner business is to be transacted and a paper read and discussed.

In order to preserve the proper idea of camp life, the Canteen shall hold each year, at such time as shall be deemed most advisable, a bivouac, in which the members will organize themselves into messes, furnish their own food, cut their own wood, make their own camp fire, and cook and serve their own rations; no menials permitted.

The paper read at the meeting on Saturday was on the subject of "First Aid to the Injured in the National Guard or Militia Force of the United States." Its author is Surgeon Nelson H. Henry, of the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., whose valuable services in improving the character and extending the scope of the Medical Corps of the Guard has made him so well and so favorably known. In his paper Dr. Henry called attention to the importance of a properly organized Ambulance Corps, and showed that its necessity was recognized by every leading nation. He said:

At the close of our late civil war the United States probably had the most perfect medical and ambulance service ever produced up to that period; the experience of five terrible years of bloodshed brought into existence a system seemingly so complete that the nations of Europe studied and adopted the plan of organization as a basis upon which to build their medical services. If one will look over the records of the first year of our civil strife, he will find ample proof that thousands and thousands of lives were sacrificed through no cause but neglect; the wounded were without care or attention for days on the battlefield; sickness also, which does more to render an army inefficient than any other cause, entered our camps and became an active cause of death; certainly, in many instances the fault lay at the door of an inefficient medical department.

The statistics of the board show killed in battle to be 61,302; died from wounds, 34,729; died of disease, 183,287.

We therefore must conclude that however perfect the system was at the close of the war, it was accomplished after a very sad experience, and one which should not be repeated.

Continuing, Dr. Henry showed how lethargy had succeeded activity, so that no change or improvement had been made in the Army Medical Service until the recent organization of an ambulance corps. He showed the necessity for organizing a similar corps in the militia, and said:

How can the National Guard of our country be best prepared and trained, so that when the occasion shall arise, the augmented force will be in condition to properly perform sanitary duty, to care for the sick and wounded? This question has been carefully considered for the past two years by the medical officers of the State of New York, and a report is about ready containing the suggestion of the most feasible plan to accomplish this end.

This plan suggests that three men be detailed from each company to receive from the medical officer of the command, instruction in first aid to the injured and stretcher bearing; this detail shall be made only from men who have already seen one year's service, and time so engaged shall not interfere with their military duties, but shall be extra service. The tour of service shall be for two consecutive years; at the expiration of this time they shall undergo an examination in regard to their proficiency, and be excused from further attendance. Upon such a plan, from such men, in case of emergency a medical or ambulance corps can readily be formed, and if the application of such knowledge should be required during their term of enlistment the National Guard will be returning to society, annually, a body of men better fitted in their daily occupations to care for one another; how many there are every year who die a miserable death, and who might have been saved by prompt aid had anyone been near who knew how to give it.

A prominent surgeon has remarked: The manner in which immediate assistance or first aid is given, the promptitude with which it is rendered, and the fashion in which removal of the sufferers is carried out, in cases of accident, is truly a serious concern, not merely important in respect to preventing aggravation of existing suffering, but on which the question of life itself, in numerous instances, and in many others the whole future state of the wounded, whether it shall be one of continued pain and of comparative uselessness, or the reverse of these conditions, depends. Can the National Guard be the instrument of rendering such assistance to the public? Give the medical officers your encouragement and support and let the good work go on.

#### ENLISTED MEN OF THE GUARD.

COLONEL DAVID E. AUSTEN has recently published in the *New York Evening Post* an article designed to show that the decision that company election cannot deprive the commanding officer of the power to enlist, though sound law, is bad policy in the National Guard. He argues that the privates of the regular Army are there for the purpose solely of constituting the rank and file of an army, and not to be trained for positions as officers of the Regular Army. How then does Col. Austen account for the fact that each one of them is eligible for commission in the Regular Army? He says further: "The privates of the National Guard are volunteers in their organization, for good fellowship, for exercise, for ambition to excel among their fellows, for patriotism, for the purpose of availing themselves of the best medium at hand to secure the requisite instruction to qualify themselves to discharge the duties of officers or non-commissioned officers in regiments, should the force be enlarged, to meet the demands made for troops to resist foreign invasions or domestic insurrections." To secure the proper men he says: "They must be accorded some rights other than that of being a mere machine, and, first of all, they must control their own associates." He adds: "The advantages of an educated higher order of National Guard has been demonstrated in the case of our late civil war—from the Seventh and Thirteenth regiments over 900 men each were at various times furnished to the volunteer regiments as officers, and it certainly will be admitted that were it not for the superior class of men found in the ranks of those two regiments, no such record would have been possible. I would have lectures or addresses of instruction for men of all ranks—also for non-commissioned officers and officers—again for officers, by the best qualified West Point regular officers; teach the National Guard in the lecture-room, in the armory, in the camp—and why shall we not admit that the regular officers, whose life business is the art of war, are the most capable for the discharge of such duties of instruction?—borrow them from the nation for the purpose, and we shall find even the marked improve-

ment of late years will be considered as but a faint shadow in the greater light.

"To-day point out our most efficient organizations for expanding increase on which reliance can be placed for future officers, where rank and file are capable of being graded as officers, to lead the masses which would, by enlistment and conscription, be placed under them, and I will venture to say, without an exception, those regiments will be selected whose rank and file are most considered, those where they are allowed the fullest scope in the control of their own affairs as to membership and self-government, other than on the drill floor; and in them will be found the highest respect for officers, the greatest deference to them on and off duty, and a general reliance one on the other—the officer on his company—the private soldier on his officer, which enables them to meet on a plane of honored brotherhood, both in and out of the service."

#### THE 71ST, THE 12TH AND THE 8TH N. Y.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The 71st Regiment has now occupied the old armory of the 12th Regiment, corner of 45th st. and Broadway, for some eight months, and yet as I passed there a few evenings ago I was astonished to see over the main entrance of the armory in huge letters the sign "12th Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Independence Guard." I should have thought there was at least pride enough in the 71st to run under its own name. I could find no sign of 71 anywhere visible on the armory; even along the roof the "12th Infantry" stood out in bold relief. I went on down as far as 55th st. to the old 71st Regt. armory, which is now occupied by the 8th Regt., and the same state of affairs was apparent. The 8th Regt. was running under the name of the 71st, only the signs were very much more dilapidated. Is it want of pride or want of money that these regiments do not take down the old signs and run under their own names? It certainly seems strange that they have not had enterprise enough to have their own signs before this late day. I hope they will do something now themselves, or, if they can't, try and get a committee from the other regiments of the Guard to help them.

OBSERVER.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

The 13th annual reunion of the 43d Mass. Vols. Association was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Thursday, Nov. 17, the 25th anniversary of their first day at Newbern, N. C. The business meeting was called to order at 5 o'clock, and dinner was served at 6 p. m. sharp.

The handsome gold and silver medals to be presented to the winners at the athletic games of the 12th Regiment N. Y., at their new armory, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, will be on exhibition at Freedwell, Eliot and Co., 212-217 Broadway, New York, on Nov. 23. Among the various events is a two mile bicycle race, handicap, open to all amateurs, which is expected to be a very exciting affair.

Co. B, of the 22d N. Y. Regt., celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by an informal reception in its armory Monday evening to its gentlemen friends and ex-officers. After the usual drill the members of the company adjourned to the general officers' rooms, where refreshments were served. Speeches were heard from present officers of the regiment and others.

Col. Emmons Clark, just returned from Europe, says as to the prospects for peace or war on the Continent: "There is a visible spirit of unrest throughout Europe. In military circles the talk is all of war. France is burning for vengeance against Germany, but she is conscious of her inability to measure strength successfully with the German empire. In my opinion the Germans would wipe the earth with them if the French should precipitate a conflict." A reception is to be given to Col. Clark at the armory of the 7th Regiment, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. He returns from his foreign trip, rejuvenated and full of information for the reporters of the daily papers, who descended upon him like locusts at Egypt, upon the announcement of his return to New York.

Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, who has been appointed chaplain of the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., is an old soldier who served with credit during the War of the Secession. He is the pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian Churches in New York, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

On Saturday, Dec. 3, the fall games of the 7th Regt. N. Y. will be held at this armory. The most exciting event promised is the inter-company tug of war. The teams will number four men from each company, and their weight will be limited to 675 pounds, with five minutes' time limit.

The annual exhibition of athletic sports by the 17th Separate Co., Infantry, Flushing, L. I., will take place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23.

A reception will be given by Co. D, 47th Regt., Brooklyn, Capt. John B. Christie commanding, in the armory, 3rd Ave. between Lynch and Haywood streets, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23.

Co. H, 60th Regt., gives a ball on Nov. 23 in the armory. The annual inspection and muster of the 14th Regt. will take place at the armory, on North Portland avenue, on Nov. 21. It was originally set down for Oct. 10, but was postponed owing to the trip which the regiment about that time made to Gettysburg.

Col. Partridge gave a dinner recently to the commandants of the ten companies of the 23d Brooklyn at the Hamilton Club.

The council of officers of the 18th Regt. ask Brig.-Gen. McLeer to call an election for colonel as soon as possible. The candidates mentioned are Col. Austen and Maj. J. Fred Ackerman.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—BRIG.-GEN. ORDWAY.

In addition to the officers already announced General Ordway, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, has selected the following staff officers subject to the approval of the President: For Commissary-General with the rank of Major, Wm. Cranch McIntire, who served in the Confederate army through the war. He was Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, and subsequently Captain and A. Q. M., and at the close of the war was Assistant Inspector-General of the trans-Mississippi Department. He is a leading patent attorney of Washington. For Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Major, Chas. S. Hill, Chief of Ordnance, who also served through the war in the Confederate army. He was 1st Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, and was subsequently transferred to the regular army, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. While Ordnance Officer he was specially commended by General Beauregard, and he subsequently served on the staffs of Generals Hardee, Cleburne, and Forrest. He is a nephew of Mr. W. W. Corcoran. By profession he is a statistician. For Captain and A. D. C., Thos. M. Gale, who entered the National Guard of New York in 1868, as a member of the 2d Brooklyn Regiment. He rose to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and served a year. He is a partner in the real estate firm of Thos. J. Fisher and Co. The first appointees on General Ordway's staff were ex-officers who served in the Union Army during the war.

The following officers have been commissioned by the President of the United States:

First Battalion of Infantry.—William G. Moore, to be Major; Hamilton B. Leach, to be Captain and Surgeon; William H. Harrison, to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant; George Breitbarth, to be 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Co. A.—William N. Dalton, to be Captain; John G. Cowie, to be 1st Lieutenant. Co. B.—Burton R. Ross, to be Captain; William L. Cash, to be 1st Lieutenant. Co. C.—John C. Entwistle, to be Captain; Charles H. Ourand, to be 1st Lieutenant. Co. D.—John S. Miller, to be Captain; Peter J. Duffy, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Second Battalion of Infantry.—Co. A.—M. Emmet Trell, to be Captain; Frederick Thompson, to be 1st Lieutenant; Daniel B. Fenton, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—William A.

Rutherford, to be Captain; Martin V. Brown, to be 1st Lieutenant; John T. Pursell, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Third Battalion of Infantry.—Co. A.—William W. Mills, to be Captain; Conrad Ludwig, to be 1st Lieutenant; Richard Curtin, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—Henry F. Poston, to be Captain; William E. Beagle, to be 1st Lieutenant; John O'Neill, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry.—Co. A.—Eugene C. Edw. rds, to be Captain; Cornelius T. Daly, to be 1st Lieutenant; H. Hersey Munroe, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—Argyle Mackey, to be Captain; William F. Field, to be 1st Lieutenant; Martin F. Flannery, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. C.—Charles S. Damer, to be Captain; Lee B. Mosher, to be 1st Lieutenant; T. Arthur Tomlinson, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Fifth Battalion of Infantry.—Charles B. Flaher, to be Major; Irving H. Simms, to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant. Co. A.—Benjamin Young, to be Captain; Robert Morton, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—Alexander Oglesby, to be Captain; Solomon H. Lomax, to be 1st Lieutenant; Tasker Thompson, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Sixth Battalion of Infantry.—Christian A. Fleetwood, to be Major; Thomas L. Upshaw, to be Captain and Surgeon; W. H. Judson Malvin, to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant; Joseph S. Coolidge, to be 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Co. A.—Arthur Brooks, to be Captain; Shirley H. Williams, to be 1st Lieutenant; Marshall M. Custis, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—John S. Clements, to be Captain; Primus H. Simmons, to be 1st Lieutenant; Frederick T. Webster, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. C.—William H. Lee, to be Captain; Thos. D. Strothers, to be 1st Lieutenant. Co. D.—Abraham L. Alexander, to be Captain; Wilford Marshall, to be 1st Lieutenant; Robert B. Covington, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Seventh Battalion of Infantry.—Frederick C. Revells, to be Major; Sidney A. Sumbly, to be Captain and Surgeon; Charles B. Young, to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant; William Joice, to be 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster; John E. Purdy, to be 1st Lieutenant and Chaplain. Co. A.—James A. Perry, to be Captain; Charles H. Hill, to be Captain; Jesse K. Roy, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. B.—Peter B. Meredith, to be Captain; Lewis H. Collins, to be 1st Lieutenant; Charles H. Watson, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. C.—John H. Campbell, to be Captain; Walter S. Gray, to be 1st Lieutenant; Lewis H. Davis, to be 2d Lieutenant. Co. D.—Linton S. Cary, to be Captain; George B. Lucas, to be 1st Lieutenant; John F. Dade, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Until elections for majors are ordered, the 2d, 3d and 4th Battalions will be commanded, respectively, by their senior captains.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPANY B, 8th Regt. of Infantry, 2d Brigade, M. V. M., having fallen below the standard of efficiency, has been disbanded. Petitions to form companies to be attached to the Massachusetts Vol. Militia are granted for Adams, Amherst, Attleborough, Amesbury, Braintree, Greenfield, Hudson and Northampton, Mass. Col. Benjamin F. Bridges, Jr., will arrange for the enlistment and muster into service of a new company in the city of Northampton, Nov. 16 (Co. I); a company in Amherst, Nov. 19 (Co. K); a company in Greenfield, Nov. 21 (Co. L); and a company in the town of Adams, Nov. 18 (Co. M), all 2d Regt. of Inf., 1st Brigade, M. V. M. Col. Wm. A. Bancroft will muster the new company in the town of Attleborough, Nov. 18 (Co. N), in Braintree, Nov. 21 (Co. K), and in Hudson, Nov. 16 (Co. L), all 5th Regt. Inf., 2d Brigade, M. V. M. Col. Francis A. Osgood will muster the new company in Amesbury, Nov. 21, which will hereafter be known as Co. B, 8th Inf., 2d Brigade, M. V. M.

#### NEBRASKA.

OMAHA projects an independent company and Governor Thayer on being consulted said that the company could not be mustered in as a part of the National Guard of Nebraska but that it could be made an unattached company until such time as the Legislature provided for additional troops in the way of larger appropriation. At a recent meeting of citizens to consider the subject, Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and Lieut. L. D. Greene, A. D. C., of Gen. Crook's staff, were present and addressed the meeting, giving a number of interesting and advisory points relative to such an organization as was contemplated, and also proffered their services for any time in the future.

#### CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The total membership of the California National Guard, as taken from the muster rolls of July, 1887, is as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	16
Major-General of Division and Staff.....	17
Brigadier-Generals and Staff.....	86
Regimental, Field and Staff Officers.....	180
Bands.....	103
Signal Corps.....	32

Company officers and men:

1st Infantry Regiment.....	457
2d Artillery Regiment.....	609
3d Infantry Regiment.....	513
5th Infantry Regiment.....	375
1st Artillery Regiment.....	414
Unattached Companies.....	205
6th Infantry Battalion.....	260
7th Infantry Battalion.....	207

Officers on retired list and Military Instructors..... 84

Total membership of the N. G. C..... 3,403

#### WHAT KIT CARSON WAS LIKE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society of California Pioneers held recently in San Francisco, the following letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman was read:

Colonel Brewer on:

DEAR FRIEND: My estimate of Kit Carson—the one we knew in California and New Mexico, the same who died at Fort Lion in May, 1868, is very like your own. He was short in stature—say reddish 5 feet 7½ inches—reddish hair, freckled face, stooped shouldered, and by no means the bercelean warrior painted in our school books. He was remarkably modest and taciturn, but cool and unobtrusive. I have heard him tell of his buffalo feats, his bear fights, and his adventures with Indians, always expressing simplicity, exactness, and truth. I hope you will do justice to your subject, and you are fully liberty to use this for what it is worth. Very truly, your old friend, WM. T. SHERMAN.

"I HAVE come, sir," said a man, entering a newspaper office and addressing the editor, "to tell you that you are a fool."

"When did you discover that fact?" the editor asked.

"Yesterday morning, when I read your paper."

"Your slowness in this matter proves that you are a man of slow and labored conclusions," the editor replied. "Look here" (hailing out a dusty diary), "Read this, written ten years ago."

The man read as follows: "December 22—I have come to the conclusion that I am a fool. December 23—Am convinced that I am a fool. December 24—Have positive proof that I am a d—d fool."

"My friend," said the editor, when the man had finished reading, "I have kept that diary with scrupulous care and long meditation has not caused me to change any of its statements. Yesterday, upon reading my paper, you made a discovery, and now, upon reading my diary, you find that you are ten years behind the times. When you think of anything new come round and inform me."—Arkansas Traveller.

A BILL has been submitted in the French Chamber of Deputies to enlarge Havre Harbor and improve the navigation of the lower Seine at a cost of 100,000,000 francs.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
THE CLOUDS HANGING OVER ENGLAND.

NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

THE condition of the London streets is about the same, if not worse, than it was last summer when the Endacott-Cass case occurred. Regent street, Piccadilly, the Strand, Oxford street, and the by-roads leading into them, are a disgrace to any civilized city after dark, and especially so at midnight.

Daily meetings of the so-called "unemployed" are now being held in London, which would not be tolerated in any other country. The bulk of those present are not "unemployed," but roughs and agitators and boys, who are ready for any rioting if they could have their way. The police are too strong for them, however, and though they are allowed to meet and to listen to inciting speeches, and to march through the streets from 2,000 to 5,000 strong, they are too carefully guarded to do any mischief. But what other large city would allow such meetings of such people in a central square, to the injury of the business of the shopkeepers, the interruption of traffic, and the annoyance of other people on foot? To say nothing of the damage to property if the police should lose control of them or be caught napping.

The English are great sticklers for the right of public meeting and public speech, but I doubt if the right covers such daily exercise of it with its attendant dangers. The real "unemployed" mainly hold aloof from these meetings. There is no doubt that there is a great number of people out of work who would be glad of work, and who are daily searching for it, a great deal of hardship and starvation and misery, and very many charitable people are trying their best to relieve the suffering. But the trouble is, London is so large and so wealthy that from all parts of the country the idle and the unemployed flock to the city for work and help, and the army of needy ones is too large for speedy and effective relief. This winter is going to be a hard one, the cold weather has begun sooner than customary, and such is the competition for work that wages are very low. There will be great suffering and many deaths. All over the country it is more or less the same; farmers are doing badly, laborers are getting starvation wages, and landlords are in difficulties. What England wants is a protective tariff to keep out American and Russian and continental wheat and provisions and animals, and give the farmers a chance to work at a profit, employ more labor, and pay better wages.

The present condition of things is that farmers are doing so badly that their rents have to be greatly

reduced (some farms are let for rates and taxes only, the owners getting no rent at all); this reduces the value of the land (in some cases one-half); this cramps the landlord and obliges him to retrench in every way, and so less money is spent and is in circulation. All charities are suffering for want of funds—hospitals especially. "I don't see what is to bring about a better state of things, except an abandonment of Free Trade and a policy of moderate protection. It would be injurious to American farmers, but each country must look to its own welfare in preference to that of others."

England is now mainly dependent on foreign supplies of food for her existence, and a war with any country that could by its fleet cut off her foreign commerce and intercept the food vessels coming here would starve the country in a very short time. That is where England feels herself vulnerable and why she has to maintain a large navy to secure for herself the mastery of the seas. Invasions she is not afraid of, and foreign wars she can manage without much anxiety, but a stoppage of supplies of food would be ruin to her, and that I suppose is the reason why no obstacles to the importation of wheat are ever raised. But the English farmers suffer, and the agricultural laborers.

Fancy a young subaltern in the Guards coming in lately for £3,000,000 by the death of an uncle. What a change for him? He won't know how to spend it properly. Will probably take to gambling and horse racing and go to ruin. If he will give me one-third of it I will accept it and show him how to use it.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SERVICE SCANDALS.

In reference to the military scandals, a French journalist has endeavored to palliate the offence by seeking to find a parallel in the case of English Admirals who have been guilty of pecuniary indiscretions. Commenting on this, the London World says: "French knowledge of English history is not usually very precise. Possibly the French journalist referred to the charge of fraud on the Stock Exchange brought, it is now believed without sufficient ground, against Lord Cochrane early in the century. Possibly, too, he may have had in his view the impeachment of Lord Melville, who was not an Admiral, though he was First Lord of the Admiralty—a distinction not easy to be grasped on the other side of the Channel—for malversations in his former office of Treasurer of the Navy. Possibly he referred to nobody in particular, and simply delivered a random broadside. Passing from sea to shore, we will make presents to him if he likes, of Lord Bacon and Lord Macclesfield and Mr. Ascham, of the Duke

of York and Mrs. Clarke, who, however, did not engage in a paltry traffic in bits of ribbon, but sold nearly everything that was official and valuable, from commissions in the army to court chaplainships, and, indeed, as the Duke of Wellington put it, carried on a system of swindling applicable to all the offices of the State. We would only add that all these things occurred a long time ago, though at various degrees of remoteness in time; and that recent accusations of fraud against certain public departments have been completely refuted and shamefacedly retracted."

A BALKAN CONFEDERATION.


A CONFEDERATION of the Balkan States has often been suggested as very desirable, and many pretty schemes have been drawn up for carrying it into effect. But the idea was always to impose the plan from without, and more for the sake of resisting one power than for anything else. It was Russia that was to be resisted, and not Austria; it was Turkey that was to be benefited, and not the people of the Balkans. We now find, however, that the plan of Confederation is being discussed purely in the interest of the Balkan States, and with some hope of an approximate realization at an early date. It is proposed to unite Albania and Macedonia under the leadership of a distinguished Mussulman family, and to offer strips of territory to Greece and Servia in exchange for their friendship and assent, and to gratify the ambition of Bulgaria by extending her Principality to the Egean. If this agreement could be effected, the great obstacle to Confederation would be removed as far as the Balkan States themselves were concerned. It may be urged, however, that a Confederation of the Balkans would never be agreed to by Turkey, and be absolutely hostile to her interests. We believe it can be shown that, excepting the loss of troublesome provinces, Turkey would be the better for the change. The United States of Europe, as they would deserve to be called, might be on the very best of terms with the Sultan's Government, and promise him that no Austrian or Russian Army should march through their territories to the Bosphorus. He can have no such guarantee under present conditions. If the whole of the Balkan States, including Roumania, were joined together in a compact defensive alliance, they would be able to put into the field a fighting army of 25,000 men, leaving more than that number for protective operations at home. The Roumanians alone, says Sir Charles Dik, can place 50,000 men in line who are admirably officered and trained, and have the solidity of "German troops;" and all the world now knows how splendidly the

**ROYAL**  
  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

**KNABE**  
PIANOFORTES.  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.  
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.  
BALTIMORE: 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St.  
NEW YORK: 115 Fifth Avenue.  
WASHINGTON: 817 Market Space.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. Large Sales, Good Pay. A. GORTON & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE.**  
The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world, without tacks or nails. Finest calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles too. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6. Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 shoe.  
  
W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 SHOE is unequalled for heavy wear. If not sold by your dealer write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

**BEAUTY**  
of  
Skin & Scalp  
RESTORED  
by the  
**CUTICURA**  
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

**HANDS** Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS OF PERMANENT VALUE.

High-class Etchings, most unprocureable elsewhere, and costing when suitably framed from \$5.00 upward.

An illustrated and descriptive Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents. FREDERICK KEPPLE & CO., London, and 30 East 16th St., (Union Square), New York.

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
**ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**THOMAS MILLER & SONS'**  
**FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE**  
OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S  
**FURNISHING GOODS**

Will be ready SEPT. 10. Sent free on application.

**Thos. Miller & Sons,**  
365 SIXTH AVE., cor. 23d St., N. Y.

**Arnold, Constable & Co.**  
FALL STYLES, 1887.

French and English Dress Goods, Plush and Velvet Novelties, Cheviots  
Fancy Plaits, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery  
and Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.  
SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES.

**CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.**  
BROADWAY Cor. 19th ST., NEW YORK.

**H. FORBES & CO.,**  
FINANCIAL AGENTS.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE  
ARMY AND NAVY.

**SHOPPING BY MAIL.**

Our Large and Varied Stock of  
**FINE FURNISHING GOODS**

Ladies, Gentlemen & Children,  
is rendered available by our Mail Order Department, which gives prompt attention to all inquiries for samples and information.

**Jos. Horne & Co.'s**  
613 TO 621 PENN AVE.;  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**FINE GLASSWARE FOR**  
Wedding or Anniversary Gifts.  
Engraved to order in any special design, Initial, Crest or Monogram, in the most artistic manner, at very reasonable prices. Tumblers, Goblets, Champagne, Claret, Wines, Cordials &c. Water and Wine Carafes. Our goods are packed with special care. We insure against breakage. Send stamp for circular or for prices. Address **EWING BROS.,**  
1215 MARKET ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

SEND for free Catalogue of Books of Amusements, Speakers, Dialogues, Card-Games, Fortune Tellers, Dream Books, Debates, Letter Writers, Etiquette, etc.  
DICK & FITZGERALD, 21 Ann St., New York.

**KLACKNER'S RECENT ETCHINGS:**

EVENING IN A HAMLET OF FINISTERE. By W. L. LATHEROP, from the painting by JULES BRETON.  
HOME OF EVANGELINE. By F. RAUBENHECK.  
COLONIAL DAYS. By JAS. S. KING.  
HARBOR OF QUEBEC. By STEPHEN PARRISH.  
THE MARSHES. By C. MORGAN McLENNANT.  
THE GOLDEN AGE. By BENJ. LANDER.  
NAMING THE DAY. After F. C. JONES.  
EVE. By MRS. ANNA LEE MERRITT.  
SILENCE. After WM. BLISS BAKER.  
THE MAY FESTIVAL. By F. M. GREGORY.  
VENICE. By THOS. MORAN.  
DORDRECHT. By THOS. MORAN.  
FARM BY THE RIVER. By G. W. H. KITCHIE.  
SWALLOW'S HOME. By J. H. MILLSAUGH.  
SHREWSBURY RIVER. By J. H. MILLSAUGH.

Purchasers of my COPYRIGHTED Etchings and Engravings have an absolute protection from inferior reproduction, such as all imported prints are liable to—there being no international copyright law to protect the latter—so, when visiting art stores anywhere, always ask for KLACKNER'S AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

**Klackner's Portfolio Stands.**  
IN EBONY, ASH, CHERRY, OR MAHOGANY.

**C. KLACKNER,** 17 East 17th St., N. Y.  
Send for Catalogue, and for pamphlet on "Proofs and Prints," 10 cents.

**NEW EXTRA FINE.** A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY MADE EACH YEAR.  
GENTLEMEN OF REFINED TASTE WILL FIND THESE CIGARETTES ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED.  
MADE BY HAND FROM FINEST SELECTED STRAIGHT CUT VIRGINIA LEAF.  
FULL DRESS. LATEST ENGLISH.  
CROSS COUNTRY. WHITE CAPS.  
**KINNEY TOBACCO CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS., New York.



Bulgarians can fight. Russia could never reach the Bosphorus with Roumanians and Bulgarians barring the way, and a strong British fleet in the Bosphorus itself, or pushing its way into the Black Sea. —Broad Arrow.

(From the Engineering News.)

#### NAVAL POSSIBILITIES.

After a long rest of twenty odd years we really seem to be in a fair way of possessing a Navy of modern ships armed with modern guns. The new cruisers, despite the growlings of the press and certain not altogether creditable objections made to them on grounds which are rather political than engineering, are doubtless a great advance on our previous specimens of naval architecture. And now at last we have the first of the new 10-in. steel breech-loading rifles with which to arm them. Other guns of 10½ and 12 in. are to follow for use on the remodelled double-turreted monitors and the armored battle-ships yet to be built.

This 10-in. gun, soon to be tested at the Annapolis proving ground, is the most powerful steel gun ever built in America. It weighs 58,240 lbs., and is to throw a projectile of 500 lbs. with a charge of 250 lbs. of powder, and a muzzle energy of 15,235 foot-pounds. This energy is sufficient to penetrate about 24 inches of armor plate. The 10½-in. guns will have a powder charge of 275 lbs. and a shot of 550 lbs.; while the 12-in. is to carry a projectile of 850 lbs., propelled by 425 lbs. of powder, and strike with an estimated energy of 26,000 foot-pounds—a power sufficient to penetrate 27½ in. of wrought iron. While the largest of these guns falls far short in power and weight of gun and projectile, of the monsters of Krupp and Armstrong, they will do to start with, and are encouraging exhibits of a new American manufacture. Whether they are the best that we can make, now that we are taking a practical interest in gun-building, time and further experiments alone can determine. If we can judge from past experience in introducing new types of heavy guns, the out-look is promising for renewed success. These first steel guns are, to all intents and purposes, simply copies of the best examples of foreign practice, and while they doubtless embody the concentrated experience of a good many years of actual and careful experiment by foreign powers, they are the result of European, and not American mechanical engineering. American aluminum bronze guns, on the Cowles principle, or cast steel guns, as advocated by Mr. Metcalf and many other experienced engineers, may yet upset even the dearly bought

experience upon which our first steel guns are modelled.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Quivis.—He has been on duty at the A. G. O. since July, 1884.

Chor.—We mail you a copy of A. G. O., Circular of August 28, 1879, in regard to post traders.

Inquirer.—There is no list kept at the Q. M. G. O. of the standing of Post Quartermaster Sergeants.

Anxious.—The next retirement for age is Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, U. S. Army, March 9, 1888.

H. G.—Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., received a leave in May last to go abroad.

A. B. asks: What are the stripes and chevrons worn by color sergeants? Ans.—Three bars and a sphere 1¼ inches in diameter.

S. E. K. asks: Who will represent the 10th District of New York in the House of Representatives this coming session? Ans.—Francis B. Spinola, New York City.

J. W. B.—There are eight districts in the city of New York—4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th—which do you wish to know about? Galveston (Tex.), 7th District, will be vacant in 1891; San Antonio, 10th District, in 1890.

Anxious.—Are persons allowed to visit the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Sundays, or go on board United States men-of-war on that day? Ans.—Visitors are excluded from the Navy-yard on Sunday, but not from vessels lying elsewhere in port.

X.—We do not recall a case of transfer from the Army to the Marine Corps, but we have known of cases where men were discharged from the Army in order that they might enlist in the Marine Corps. Still, it could be done by order of the President.

Sergeant-Major asks "by what authority does a sergeant-major wear an aiguillette?" Ans.—We know of none. The aiguillette is only worn by officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, aides-de-camp, and regimental adjutants.

J. F. S. asks: Can a soldier vote in Colorado, being a citizen of said State prior to enlistment? Ans.—Yes.

2. If a man is a citizen of New York and has been a soldier out of the State for five years, can he vote immediately on his return? Ans.—Yes. A man does not lose his citizenship by enlistment.

Artillery says: A states that at the declaration of war between Prussia and France the French field artillery was armed with breech-loading cannon. B states that the field artillery of the French Imperial Army was armed with a

muzzle-loading cannon (La Hitte's rifled system), and that the breech-loading cannon, probably Reffye's system, was not used by the French field artillery until after Sedan. Ans.—The field artillery of the French Army numbered on July 1, 1870 (war was declared July 19): 3,216 (4 pdr., 8 pdr., and 12 pdr. guns), La Hitte; 581 rifled 4 pdr. mountain guns; 190 mitrailleuses. See German Official Report of the War.

I. D. G.—The Headquarters of the 13th U. S. Infantry are at Fort Wingate, N. M. The following officers who belonged to the regiment in 1865 are yet alive: Isaac V. D. Reeve, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. N. G. Whistler, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, Waukegan, Wisconsin; R. S. La Motte, now Colonel, 13th Infantry, Fort Wingate, N. M.; N. W. Osborne, now Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah; Robert Nugent, Major, retired, 2033 6th avenue, New York City; Theodore Yates, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, Nonquitt, Mass.; Asa B. Carey, now Paymaster, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. J. Dickey, now Captain, 22d Infantry, Fort Marcy, N. M.; W. W. Wherry, now Captain, 6th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Javan B. Irvine, now Captain, 23d Infantry, Fort Lewis, Colo.; S. T. Norvell, now Captain 10th Cavalry, Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. E. De Courcy, now Captain, 13th Infantry, Fort Wingate, N. M.; William Nelson, Captain, retired, Evansville, Indiana.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCE has abolished the post of Naval Attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

A GERMAN lieutenant at Zittau has been condemned to eight months' arrest and ten years' delay in promotion because he administered castigation to a soldier who was thereby rendered unfit for service.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in his introductory article on "The British Army," which appears in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, has made out a strong case for increased expenditure on preparations for offensive as well as defensive operations.

The four 67-ton guns for H. M. S. *Trafalgar* are being manufactured at Woolwich. They are to be constructed entirely of steel, and will be 33 ft. 1 in. long, with a calibre of 13½ in. The gun is to fire a shot weighing 1,250 lb., with a powder charge of 630 pounds.

La France Militaire says that in case of war the military force of Italy would comprise nearly 1,800,000 men, which would be made up as follows: Standing army, 17,328 officers, 432,000 men, 10,056 horses, 1,242 guns; Mobile Militia, 2,625 officers, 217,512 men, 378 guns; Territorial Militia, 5,465 officers, 1,297,350 men.

**KATZENSTEIN'S**  
SELF-ACTING  
METAL PACKING  
FOR  
PISTON RODS, VALVE  
STEMS, &c., of every  
description, for Steam  
Engines, Pumps, &c., &c.  
Adopted and in use by  
the principal Ironworks  
and Steamship Companies  
within the last ten  
years in this and foreign  
countries. Also flexible  
tubular metallic packing  
for ship-joints on steam  
pipes, and for hydraulic  
pressure. For full particulars  
address  
**L. KATZENSTEIN & CO.,**  
357 WEST STREET, NEW YORK.

**ALLAN RUTHERFORD**  
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.  
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers)  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets,  
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury  
for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with  
the course of business before the Executive  
Departments at Washington. Special attention  
given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-  
counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims  
of Contractors, and generally all business be-  
fore any of the Departments, Congress or the  
Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-  
crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,  
D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 2d Auditor, U. S.  
Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Can-  
aday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washing-  
ton, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

**R. M. LAMMIE,**  
Manufacturer of All Kinds of  
**BOOK HOLDERS.**  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.  
The Most Perfect Dicty Holder.  
39 EAST 19TH ST., NEW YORK.

## BLESSING'S STONE LAUNDRY TUB

C. A. BLESSING & CO., 52 Cliff St.

NEW YORK.

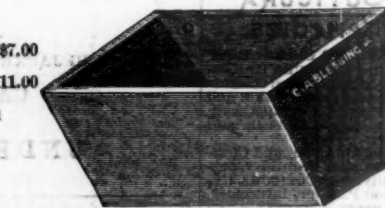
AS CHEAP AS WOODEN TUBS.

SINGLE TUB, \$7.00

DOUBLE " 11.00

Made in all

Sizes.



SEND FOR

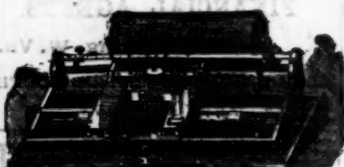
(PAT. 1886.)

SEAMLESS

AND

WHITE IN COLOR

CIRCULAR.



## NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER—Price \$40.

Awarded Medals of Superiority over all by leading Institutes in America and Europe.

Guaranteed to do better work and a greater variety than any other type-writer in the world.

Interchangeable types, in all languages, \$1 per font. Those desiring a type-writer will find this a practical machine, adapted to every want. A favorite with clergy and literary men.

WOULD NOT EXCHANGE THE HALL FOR ANY ONE OF THEM.

"Little Rock Barracks, Ark.—None of the other styles of writers will do my work, and I would not exchange my 'Hall' for any one of them on any terms. I have made it a point to recommend our 'Little Hall' as the only one on the market that is fit for filling blanks and doing work that requires accuracy."

S. WALTER REYNOLDS, M. D., U. S. Army.

Hall Type-Writer Company, Salem, Mass.

**C. WEIS, Manufacturer of**  
**Meerscham Pipes,**  
**SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c.**  
Wholesale and Retail.  
Repairing done. Send for  
Circular. 390 Broadway, N.Y.

Silver mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs  
FACTORIES: 48 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria

**"HOME EXERCISER"** or Brain Workers  
and Doctors, People, Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youth;  
the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes  
up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, ad-  
miration, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular.  
"Schools for Physical and Vocal Culture," 14 East  
14th Street and 113 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof.  
D. L. Downe. Wm. Blakie, author of "How  
to get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any  
other that I liked half as well."

**MUSIC BOXES**  
WITH JACOT'S SAFETY CHECK  
ARE THE ONLY ONES  
THAT CAN BE GUARANTEED.  
Send 50¢ for  
Illustrated List  
**JACOT & SON,**  
37 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D. C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,

late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at  
the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, ACTUARY.



Mr. BARKER's Chinese agent, Simon Stern, has brought a duplicate of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang's map of the railway under Mitkiewicz's Concession. The route from Peking to Shanghai is via the Grand Canal. It then follows the Yang-Tze-Kiang River, and reaches Canton via the valley of the Pe Kiang River, its length being about 3,000 miles.

A TRIAL of a new torpedo-boat, the *Janchihke*, destined for the port of Vladivostok, and constructed in St. Petersburg, has given satisfactory results. The average speed attained during a three hours' trip was slightly over the 19 knots contracted for. A further trial is to be made to determine the quantity of coal and the capacity of the bunkers necessary for a voyage of 2,000 knots.

The Czar has refused to comply with energetic requests of the Pan Slavist Party to assist Abyssinia against Italy and England. It is reported at St. Petersburg that a ukase is about to be issued reserving commissions in the artillery and engineer branches of the service solely to cadets belonging to the nobility. This is an extension of the policy of Count Tolstoi, who refused to confer posts in the civil service on representatives of the untitled classes.

In an article in the November number of the "Contemporary Review" on the Central Asian question, Gen. Sir John Adye argues that there is no real cause for war between England and Russia in Central Asia. The paths and interests of the two Empires lie far apart. There is, he adds, room for both. Unless Russian statesmen lose their heads the attempt to invade India will never be made unless England should lose her grip.

The London police had a severe tussle with a crowd who sought to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar square on Sunday last to discuss the wrongs of labor. The 4,000 policemen on duty were reinforced by the presence of troops who, however, took no part in the contest with the mob, which resulted in a large number of minor casualties to the police, as well as to the mob. 20,000 special constables are to be sworn in, as there is a prospect of a renewal of the contest next Sunday.

GENERAL BOULANGER, exactly as the clock struck twelve, Nov. 18, buckled on his sword and emerged from arrest. A small but noisy crowd, collected at the railway station and tried to catch a sight of him as he left, at 7.50. But the General drove to Blois, eight miles from Clermont, thus avoiding the crowd, and got into the train there. The General's first words as his arrest expired were a request to keep down the zeal of ill-advised friends. General Boulanger did not go direct to Paris, but got out of the train at a station near Paris and drove to the city in a friend's carriage, taking this means of reaching Paris in order to avoid a demonstration.

When Gambetta went up in a balloon during the siege of Paris he alighted in the wood of Pavieres, not far from Clermont. The grapple hooks which he and his faithful secretary, Spuller, threw out took hold on a venerable oak tree, and since then the tree has been called Gambetta's tree, and held sacred by all the republican inhabitants of the department. But the wood belongs to a monarchist, who, being no admirer of Gambetta, is about to have it cut down. Thereafter a movement has been set on foot to persuade the said monarchist to spare the identical tree, which it is proposed to rail round and preserve as a historical monument.

The Military Club in Paris, founded by General Boulanger, is in pecuniary embarrassment, and an application will be made to the French Chambers for an appropriation in its behalf.

The firm of Krupp has, it is stated, offered two million marks for the secret of the new explosive invented by the Russian engineer, Rouktschell. Having, however, entered into a previous agreement with the Russian Government, the inventor has refused to sell.

The old soldiers of the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, cannot complain that they are overlooked by the Government. Tenders will be received next week for a two years' supply of crutches, leg and arm pieces, and "timber toes" for the old warriors who have lost their limbs on the field of battle. The contractors chosen will have to work in the Hotel des Invalides from wooden models, and will receive 18 francs for legs, and about 5 francs for crutches.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

#### A HAPPY THOUGHT.

THE Listener has heard a Navy story which has been going round the wardrooms for some little time, he supposes, which is worth telling. A few years ago, the commander of a United States man-of-war, stationed with a fleet at a tropical port, went away on leave of absence, leaving the ship in charge of the next in command, who happened to be an officer of sociable tendencies, and agreeable life. Toward the close of the captain's leave, his substitute, the lieutenant, came under a violent temptation to visit a neighboring city, where certain social exigencies seemed to require his presence. So he, too, took his departure, absolutely without leave, intending to return the next day. He did not return the next day, however, nor the day after; in fact, his absence was prolonged for a week, and when the captain finally returned he found the lieutenant had just reported, somewhat the worse for wear.

In the meantime the escapade had become known to all the fleet, including Admiral Twineby, who was disposed to make a fuss about it. The captain called the lieutenant and adjured him quite warmly. The lieutenant had no explanation to make—nothing to say.

"Well," said the captain, "there will naturally be a court of inquiry, and (the captain smiled rather grimly as he said it) either you, or I, or Admiral Twineby will have to suffer for it."

This remark seemed to supply the lieutenant with a happy thought. He got up, seized the captain by the coat collar, and whispered hoarsely and unsteadily in his ear:

"Shay, I tell you what we'll do; we'll shove it off on old Twineby!"

#### BISMARCKO-HELENA AMENITIES.

THE Associated Press liar at Bismarck is getting in his work on the Crow trouble in great shape. He makes a modest demand for more troops at Fort Lincoln. Bismarck must be boomed.—*Helena Independent.*

THE *Evening Sun's* correspondent, describing Sunday's riots in London, says "a detachment of the Life Guards with drawn cuirasses appeared." Our contemporary's correspondent must be a cuir-ass.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

#### PAINTING A PAIN!

A NEW PARISIEN ARTIST'S CANVAS STORY OF A "RHEUMATIC."

"TELL me, Mr. Wight," asked our reporter of the well-known art connoisseur of the Everett, New York, "is American art improving in character and excellence?"

"Very much so."

"Do Americans much patronize foreign art?"

"Yes. And as they pay the best prices, their private galleries contain gems of all the modern masters."

"Which are preferred, works of the modern or ancient masters?"

"The modern. Historical scenes, real and ideal landscapes, and decided characters in figure are the most popular."

"The last time I was in Paris I picked up a very strong bit of drawing, which depicted a middle-aged man bolstered up in a much bed-cushioned chair, his face and surroundings indicating intense agony."

"His table is crowded with many a physician's phials, abandoned bandages, and used-up blisters. Before him a tub of steaming water derivatively sends its incense into his face, and the grate fire cheerily blazes in mockery of his unhappiness. His nurse is a type of dismay."

"I really enjoy looking at this picture!"

"I know how the old fellow feels! I myself was for twelve years a victim of insupportable rheumatism. Every spring and winter perfect torture twisted me for two, or three months, during which I was often unable to sleep for a week at a time; was tormented by continuous agony, and at one time was totally blind for a fortnight, the disease having settled in my eyes. I had the best medical skill, used all the most approved scientific specifics, visited the famed mineral springs of America, Canada and Paris, but every year the same mad fire literally burned me alive!"

"I often laugh to myself as I think what a 'old bear' I too must have been, when suffering as that old fellow seems to be."

"Aren't you tempting fate by making sport of your old enemy?"

"Oh, no, I fear him no longer! My last tussle with him was over two years ago, and all the agony of the years of remission settled on me then. My physicians gave me no hope of recovery. I had faith in myself, however."

"Well, how did it work?"

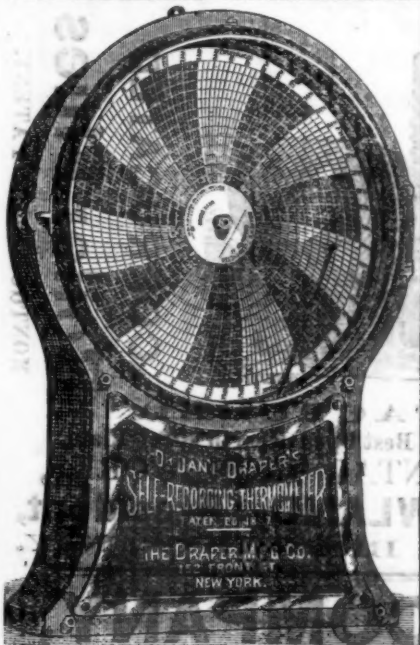
"The rheumatism was in my case, as in nearly all others, caused by a disease of the blood, probably produced by unsuspected inactivity of the kidneys, for I had never had any pain in them. Twenty bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, completely purified my blood, and I never have enjoyed such robust health as now. Hundreds of friends in Europe and America have, on my recommendation, used it for general debility, malaria, rheumatism, etc., and I have never heard an unsatisfactory report from them."

Mr. Wight has a personal acquaintance with the best art lovers of Europe and America, and his experience gives weighty testimony to the remarkable power of the celebrated preparation named:

"You think, then, Mr. Wight, that there is substantial art development in America?"

"I certainly do, and I have confidence that when the true American idea is settled upon, our development will be both rapid and excellent."

#### DRAPER'S SELF-RECORDING THERMOMETER.



ter gives a permanent, and continuous record in ink of the temperature. The chart indicating hours of the day and days of the week gives the degrees of temperature from 32 deg. below zero to 110 deg. above. All instruments are accurately adjusted and warranted. The record is easily read and absolutely correct. Sold by the leading instrument dealers and opticians throughout the United States and Canada, and by

#### THE DRAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

Owners of the United States and foreign patents, 152 FRONT STREET, New York. Also 1420 m. Patented. Copyrighted.

#### R. H. MACY & CO.,

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue, and 13th St., New York. Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S

#### NECKWEAR.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

#### HOSIERY

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN, OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

#### HANDKERCHIEFS

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN, MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDERED

#### Shirts

AT 65 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundered, at 90 cents; Laundered, at \$1.24, \$1.49 and \$1.90. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP

#### AND CARRISON

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

#### FALL CATALOGUE

IS NOW READY AND WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

#### R. H. MACY & CO.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns, Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 151 Canal St., N. Y. Mir and Patentee. Send for Catalogue, Free.

#### MEMORY

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading. Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, HENRY W. ARTHUR, JEDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MITCHELL, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn. Phila., 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Ohio Wesleyan University, &c. Prospectus FREE from PROF. LOUPELLE, 25 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

#### THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY.

75 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. Wholesale Jewellers and Manufacturers of Army Badges and Cap Ornaments in Solid Gold.

Inventors and makers of the Company mess chest filled with the new snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

**MRS. E. M. VAN BRUNT,**  
Dress Reform Parlors,  
39 East 19th St. N. Y. City.

Hygienic and Artistic Underwear for Women and Children. Full and Winter Jersey-fitting Undergarments in Silk, Jaeger Wool, and Merino. First-class made to order. Good sense Waists for all ages. Breakfast Corsets, Dr. Warner's Health Corset, Skirt and Stocking Supporters, Abdominal Bandages, Double Ve Waists, Sanitary Towels, Bustles, Dress Reform Waists, Comfort Waists, Corsets of all brands. Send for Dress Reform Quarterly, mailed free. Dress Reform Patterns. Orders by mail a specialty. Purchasing Bureau.

#### WM. BOWN'S CELEBRATED Newmarket Horse Clippers,

CONCEDED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT IN THE WORLD.



P. HAYDEN, Newark, N. J., Agent for America. Also Thomson's Pat. Pocket Spur in Tr.



THE Austrian Government having definitely decided on the adoption of a small bore rifle, orders have been given to the manufactory at Styria not to deliver any more of the larger calibre.

According to the "Revue du Cercle Militaire (Paris), a new quick-firing gun has been constructed at the Krupp Works. The calibre is 84 centimetres, the length of tube 27 calibres. The gun, which fires shell, shrapnel, and case, weighs 465 kilogrammes. Three men are required to work it, and 23 rounds per minute may be fired. The recoil is limited by means of hydraulic compressors to 20 centimetres. It is proposed, according to the same authority, to construct another gun of 40 calibres in length.

**CAUTION!**—Smokers and dealers are cautioned against buying vile imitations of the genuine "Tansill's Punch" Cigar offered by "side" houses.

MANY old soldiers suffer from rheumatism, aches, pains and stiff joints resulting from years of exposure. They obtain prompt and permanent relief in BENSON'S PLASTERS, the most powerful and efficient external remedy known to medical science for relief of human suffering. Dishonest dealers will try to sell worthless imitations of BENSON'S PLASTERS, but careful buyers will avoid such sharks.

## The Lord & Taylor Black Silk.

A pure silk that will wear as black silk used to wear 25 to 50 years ago. Send for the little book "Why."

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & Twentieth St.

**POCKET ATLAS**  
OF THE WORLD BY MAIL 50¢  
91 MAPS & 112 PAGES OF  
FACTS ABOUT ALL COUNTRIES  
WILSON, BLAKEMAN & CO. NEW YORK.

## Military Works.

By HUGH T. REED, U.S.A.



LATEST EDITIONS.  
Infantry Tactics, Illustrated, Paper, \$ .50  
Science and Tactics, " Paper, .50  
Artillery Tactics, " Paper, .50  
Signal Tactics, " Paper, .50  
Broom Tactics (for Ladies) " .50  
Orders filled for Crown Fountain Pen, \$1.50

Address H. T. REED, Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

## ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.  
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.  
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

**PAIN-EXPELLER!**  
It is acknowledged to be the best and most efficacious Remedy for GOUT and RHEUMATISM, as testified by Thousands of people. Who has once tried this excellent Remedy will always keep the "PAIN EXPELLER" trademark "Anchor" in his house. Sold by all Chemists. Price 50 Cents.  
F. AD. RICHTER & Co.  
510 BROADWAY, NEW YORK and LONDON E.C. 1, RAILWAY PLACE, FENCHURCH STREET, who will, on application, be pleased to send full particulars gratis by post.

## H. J. BURDICK, ELGIN, ILLINOIS,

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS FROM ARMY AND NAVY.

Correspondence solicited.  
Catalogue on application.

'88.

FOR the year 1888 FRANK LESLIE'S "POPULAR MONTHLY," which has been aptly styled "The Monarch of the Monthlies," will be better than ever. Articles upon topics of current public interest; sketches of eminent persons; strong and brilliant stories, and poetry of a high order, profusely illustrated by the best artists, and all by writers of recognised merit, will fill its pages. To the old and favorite corps of contributors will be added writers of promise, and no effort will be spared to keep the magazine in the foremost rank.

In the November number was begun an earnest and powerful tale,

## "PRINCE LUCIFER,"

By ETETTA W. PIERCE,

which has already attracted widespread attention and charmed multitudes of readers. Subscriptions may begin, if desired, with the November Number. Each issue contains a

## FULL-PAGE PICTURE IN COLORS,

the series of twelve forming for the year a beautiful collection of gems of modern art.

The "POPULAR MONTHLY" contains 128 large octavo pages, nearly twice the matter of similar publications, and is not only the best, but by far the cheapest, of any of the magazines for the people.

\$3 per year; 25cts. per copy.

Specimen copies, 15 cents.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE,

53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

## BIRTHS.

FILLETTE.—At Pensacola, Fla., November 2, to the wife of Lieut. T. G. Fillette, U. S. Marine Corps, a son.

WHITFIELD.—At Alexandria, Va., November 8, to the wife of Lieutenant W. E. Whitfield, U. S. N., retired, a son.

## MARRIED.

DIETZ—TYLER.—At the Post Chapel, Fort Leavenworth, November 9, Assistant Surgeon Wm. D. Dietz, U. S. Army, and ELLA LOUISE TYLER, daughter of Lieut. Wm. W. Tyler, 13th U. S. Infantry.

HAWLEY—HORNBER.—At Philadelphia, Nov. 15, General JOSEPH H. HAWLEY, U. S. Senator, to Miss EDITH A. HORNBER.

HAY—CARMAN.—At Easton, Md., November 17, Lieutenant W. H. Hay, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss EDITH CARMAN.

LA MONTAGNE—WEIR.—In New York City, November 9, ALICE WASHINGTON, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Weir, formerly of the U. S. Army, to EDWARD LA MONTAGNE, Jr.

LEONHAUSEN—WATSON.—At Minneapolis, Min., Nov. 3, Lieutenant L. A. LEONHAUSEN, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Miss FLORENCE A. WATSON.

NOEL—KIRKLAND.—On board the Receiving ship Vermont, at New York, Nov. 16, Lieut. YORK NOEL, U. S. Navy, and Miss FLORENCE M., youngest daughter of Capt. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy.

MORRIS—HOYT.—At Rochester, N. Y., LEWIS NELSON MORRIS, son of the late Col. Thomas Ford Morris, of Yorkers, N. Y., and great-great grandson of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, to CORNELIA HAWKS, daughter of Mrs. A. K. Hoyt, of Rochester.

## DIED.

COLE.—In Savannah, Ga., Nov. 7, Colonel ROBERT G. COLE, formerly 1st Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry.

ECKLES.—In Memphis, Nov. 1, EULA MAY, daughter of William Eckles and granddaughter of the late Lawrence W. O'Bannon, formerly of the 3d U. S. Infantry.

INMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 13, MARY A. INMAN, widow of Commodore William Inman, U. S. Navy.

MYERS.—At New York City, November 11, Brevet Brig.-General WILLIAM MYERS, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

REDMOND.—At Newport, R. I., November 11, Mrs. MARY LAWRENCE REDMOND, daughter of the late William Preston Griffin, and granddaughter of the late Captain James Lawrence, U. S. Navy.

ROGET.—At Annapolis, Md., November 9, Professor E. A. ROGET, U. S. Navy, retired.

WILKINSON.—At Decatur, Ill., November 9, JOAD WILKINSON, formerly 1st Lieutenant 20th U. S. Infantry.



Carmel Soap, Made in Palestine.  
THE PUREST FORM OF  
CASTILE SOAP.  
If your druggist or grocer does not keep it, send 15 cts. for Sample Cake to the importer, A. KLIPSTEIN, 52 Cedar Street, New York.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Legs.  
Best Limb Manufactured on the face of the Globe.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE to  
Artificial Limb Manufac'g Co.  
900 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for



## GREENWAY'S SALE INDIA PALE ALE

FULLY EQUAL TO THE  
BEST IMPORTED.  
FOR FAMILY OR CLUB USE.  
RECOMMENDED BY OUR  
BEST PHYSICIANS.  
FOR SALE BY ALL  
FIRST CLASS GROCERS  
AND DEALERS.

THE GREENWAY BREWING CO.  
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

N. Y. OFFICE, 31 BROADWAY.

## FOR BOSTON FARE ONLY INSIDE ROUTE \$3.00 First Glass

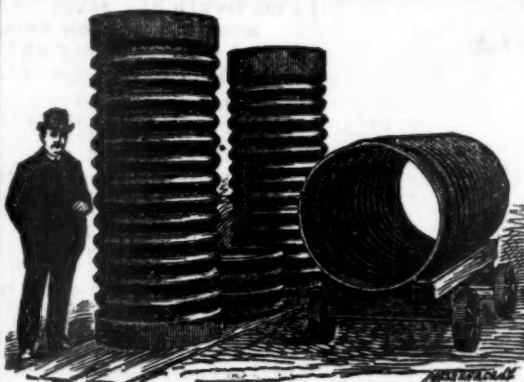
STONINGTON LINE  
FROM NEW PIER  
36 NORTH RIVER.  
ONE BLOCK ABOVE CANAL ST.  
At 4.30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday,  
FOR ALL PORTS EAST.  
J. W. MILLER, O. H. BRIGGS,  
GEN'L MANAGER, GEN'L PASS'G AGT.

## THE CELEBRATED BOOSEY BAND INSTRUMENTS

WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Sq., N.Y., U. S. Agents. Send for full Catalogues & Price-lists

## STETTIN (German) PORTLAND CEMENT GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT MASTIC,

Guaranteed of Best Quality. Send for particulars and Copy of Tests to  
ERSKINE W. FISHER, (Welles Building,) 18 Broadway, New York.



CORRUGATED  
Boiler Flues  
MONTGOMERY'S PATENT.

MANUFACTURED  
Of All Sizes, from the Best Open Hearth Steel Plate,  
THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,  
THOS. F. ROWLAND, President,  
GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

21 Rue Royale, Paris; 49 Parliament Street, London; 8 Moika, St. Petersburg.

## MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.





**FRED. J. KALDENBERG,**  
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM  
PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)  
Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch  
sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER  
and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received  
from all the late national Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with  
Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon ap-  
plication. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive  
and return by Mail. Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 229 E. 3rd St.,  
Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

## The Pratt and Whitney Comp'y,

Manufacturers of

**THE PRATT AND WHITNEY MACHINE GUN,**  
IMPROVED GARDNER; plants of machinery for Armories, Sewing  
Machine Factories and every description of machine tools  
including small tools and fixtures for general work. Special ma-  
chines and tools made to order. Catalogues sent on application.  
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

## THE "ROCHESTER" LAMP. BEST LAMP EVER MADE!

Every Building, Public & Private should use it.

Gives Most Light,

Requires Least Care,

Does Not Break Chimneys.

Requires No Trimming,

Simply Constructed,

Easy to Wick,

Perfectly Safe.



MANY STYLES, PLAIN AND FANCY, STAND AND HANGING.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MANUFACTURED BY

**EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY,**  
10 and 12 College Place, New York.

## THE ROYAL ARGAND 85 CANDLE POWER OIL BURNER

PERFECT SAFETY!

Fits any Lamp.

PERFECT LIGHT.

Cool, Simple.

Powerful.

Easily Rewicked.

Safety. Cannot Explode.

White, Steady.

Cannot Explode.

Has a Perfect Extinguisher.

Rests the Eye.

It has no Equal

It is as no Equal

FOR CHURCHES, HOTELS,  
AND HALLS.

No Blowing Out.

FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES,  
AND STORES.

BURNER AND CHIMNEY COMPLETE, by mail, \$1.25.

N. Y. BRASS CO., 1 Barclay St.

CHICAGO, 53 Dearborn St.

## Gate City Stone Filter Co.,

Office—46 Murray Street, New York.

MANUFACTORY AT

Union Porcelain Works, Greenpoint, N. Y.  
A NATURAL STONE for FILTERING medium &  
CHINA & STONE WARE jars to hold the water.

NO METAL USED. ALL COMMON METALS Generate POISON.

Especially Galvanized metals. NO CHARCOAL,  
SAND, or other COMPOUND used. They ALL  
become INTERNALLY FOUL with living  
organisms.

CHARCOAL has no CHEMICAL EFFECT  
on WATER.

Our China Filters all have the Patent  
ICE-CHAMBERS which do not admit the  
melted Ice to mingle with the Pure Fil-  
tered Water.



Open out shows filter disc and  
separate patent ice chamber.

BEST AND CHEAPEST FILTER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

## HENSHALL BLACK BASS ROD.

THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint  
8 feet 3 3/16 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Doweils,  
all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, \$11.00; price, German Silver  
trimmings, \$13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk  
and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.

Address

THOS. H. CHUBB,

THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER,

Post Mills, Orange Co., VT.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR

HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S  
OWN COMPANY of England. The edge  
and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS  
NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and  
nearly ever setting. It glides over the face  
like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is  
CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN  
EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it  
PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in  
ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear  
on the reverse side the name of NATHAN  
JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the  
only place in the United States where they  
are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail  
10c. extra or C. O. D.

### FINE FRENCH CHINA AND BEST PORCELAIN—AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,  
\$12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets,  
100 pieces, \$22; Gold-band China Ten Sets, 44  
pieces, \$8.50; white, \$7.50; Richly Decorated  
China Ten Sets, 44 pcs., \$10 and \$12; Decorated  
Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, \$4; white, \$3; Decorated  
Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, \$15 up.  
Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps,  
etc., low prices. Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING  
GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free  
on application.

### VERRINDER & DERBYSHIRE

SUCCESSORS TO HADLEY'S,  
1-17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.  
Orders packed and placed on car or steamer  
free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of  
P. O. M. Order.

### PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
HOUSTON ST., COF. GREENE,  
NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1887.  
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will  
be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M.,  
Nov. 2, 1887, at which time and place they  
will be opened in presence of bidders, for  
supplying and delivering at this depot the  
Quartermaster's Stores, such as Lumber,  
Paints, Brick, Storm Windows, Hardware,  
&c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and  
had at this office.  
The Government reserves the right to re-  
ject any or all proposals. Proposals should  
be indorsed, "Proposals for Miscellaneous  
Stores, to be opened Nov. 25, 1887," and ad-  
dressed to the undersigned.  
HENRY C. HODGES,  
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,  
Depot Quartermaster.

### NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, Mass.

Assets, - - - \$18,627,081.25  
Liabilities, - - 15,951,875.37

\$2,675,205.88

Officers of the Army and Navy insured  
without extra premium except when engaged  
in actual warfare. An extra premium not  
paid at the assumption of the war risk does  
not invalidate the policy but simply becomes  
a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service,  
in all countries, at all seasons of the year,  
without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash  
surrender and paid-up insurance values to  
which the insured is entitled by the Massa-  
chusetts Statute.

**LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT** Policies  
are issued at the old life rate premium.  
Annual Cash distributions are paid  
upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age  
sent on application to the Company's Office.  
Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.  
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.  
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

### INSTRUCTION.

#### VIREUM SCHOOL.

H. C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, W. T. PAINE,  
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)  
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

**The Michigan Military Academy**  
Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and  
healthful. Complete military discipline and  
thorough school work. Address Lt. FRED. S.  
STRONG, 4th Art., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

**DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION**  
BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.  
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Con-  
ducted upon the Military System.  
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.

**BRYANT SCHOOL, ROSLYN, LONG**  
ISLAND, N. Y.—A Military Academy.  
CORTELYOU & HINDS, Principals.

### PATENT BINDER

FOR FILING THE  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
By mail, postpaid, ..... \$1.25  
Delivered at office .... 1.00

### HOTELS.

**Hotel Brunswick,** 5th Ave. and 26th St.,  
New York. American and European plan.  
Elegantly remodeled and refurbished.  
Special attention to Army & Navy officers.  
MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE, Prop's.

**Glenham Hotel,**—Fifth Avenue, 22d St.,  
near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices  
to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

**Hotel Normandie,** Bway & 28th St. N. Y.  
European and "absolutely fireproof." Special  
attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

**Grand Hotel,**—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y.  
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.  
European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son Props.

### New Hotel Lafayette,

PHILADELPHIA,

TERMS

American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra.  
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra.  
L. U. MALTBY.

## The Hollander

CLEVELAND, O.

### NEW HOTEL.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

American Plan, \$3 to \$5 per day.  
European Plan, \$1 to \$2.50 per day.  
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.  
C. D. COLLINS, Man.

## THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN  
TAKES RANK WITH THE BEST  
RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD. ITS  
TRACK OF WELL BALLASTED  
STEEL PENETRATES THE  
CENTRES OF POPULATION  
IN EIGHT STATES AND  
TERRITORIES. ITS DAY  
COACHES AND PALACE  
SLEEPING & DINING  
CARS AFFORD THE  
HIGHEST REALIZA-  
TION OF SAFETY,  
LUXURY & SPEED.



IT IS THE POPU-  
LAR SHORT LINE  
BETWEEN CHICAGO  
AND MINNEAPOLIS,  
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MIL-  
WAUKEE, MARQUETTE,  
OMAHA, DENVER, PORT-  
LAND, THE PACIFIC COAST  
AND THE CHEAP LANDS AND  
FREE HOMES OF NEBRASKA  
& DAKOTA. THE ONLY ROUTE  
TO THE BLACK HILLS, AND  
THE PIONEER CALIFORNIA LINE.

FOR MAPS, TIME TABLES, GENERAL INFORMATION, &c., AS TO COST  
OF TICKETS, APPLY TO THE NEAREST TICKET AGENT  
OR ADDRESS ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE C. & N. W. RY. CO.

EASTERN AGENCIES:  
BOSTON, No. 5 STATE STREET.  
NEW YORK, No. 409 BROADWAY.  
BUFFALO, No. 29 CENTER SQUARE.  
LANCASTER, PA.

J. HUGHITT, Gen'l Manager. H. C. WICKEN, Traffic Manager. T. P. WILSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.



**JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.**

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN  
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

**J. H. WILSON,**

928 Arch Street, Philadelphia,  
**MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES,**  
SWORDS, BELTS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.  
Sole Agent for McKeever's Cartridge Box and Merriam's  
Knapsack.

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**

**MILITARY GOODS,**  
EQUIPMENTS FOR  
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.  
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

**HOWARD ACKERMAN,**

SUCCESSOR TO  
**J. R. ACKERMAN'S SONS,**  
No. 712 Broadway, New York.

**UNIFORMS—**

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the  
Military Service of the United States.

**CHANGES IN UNIFORM.**

ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY  
ATTENDED TO, AT LOWEST PRICES.

**Bent & Bush,**

Originators of the  
**GOSSAMER TOP CAP.**  
387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**WARNOCK & GO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1826.  
Dealers in the Finest Quality  
**OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD,**  
304 Fifth Ave. Near 31st St., New York City.

**W. D. STRYKER & CO.,**

No. 201 Grand Street, New York.  
**MILITARY CLOTHING,**  
For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State, and  
for Bands. Other Uniforms of all descriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

**Hatfield & Sons,**

**ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**  
832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Established 1847.

**J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,**

(Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY.)  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS'  
EQUIPMENTS.

141 GRAND ST. NEW YORK.

**MILITARY CLOTHIER.**

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,  
**W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand Street, New York.**



Naval Goods a Specialty.

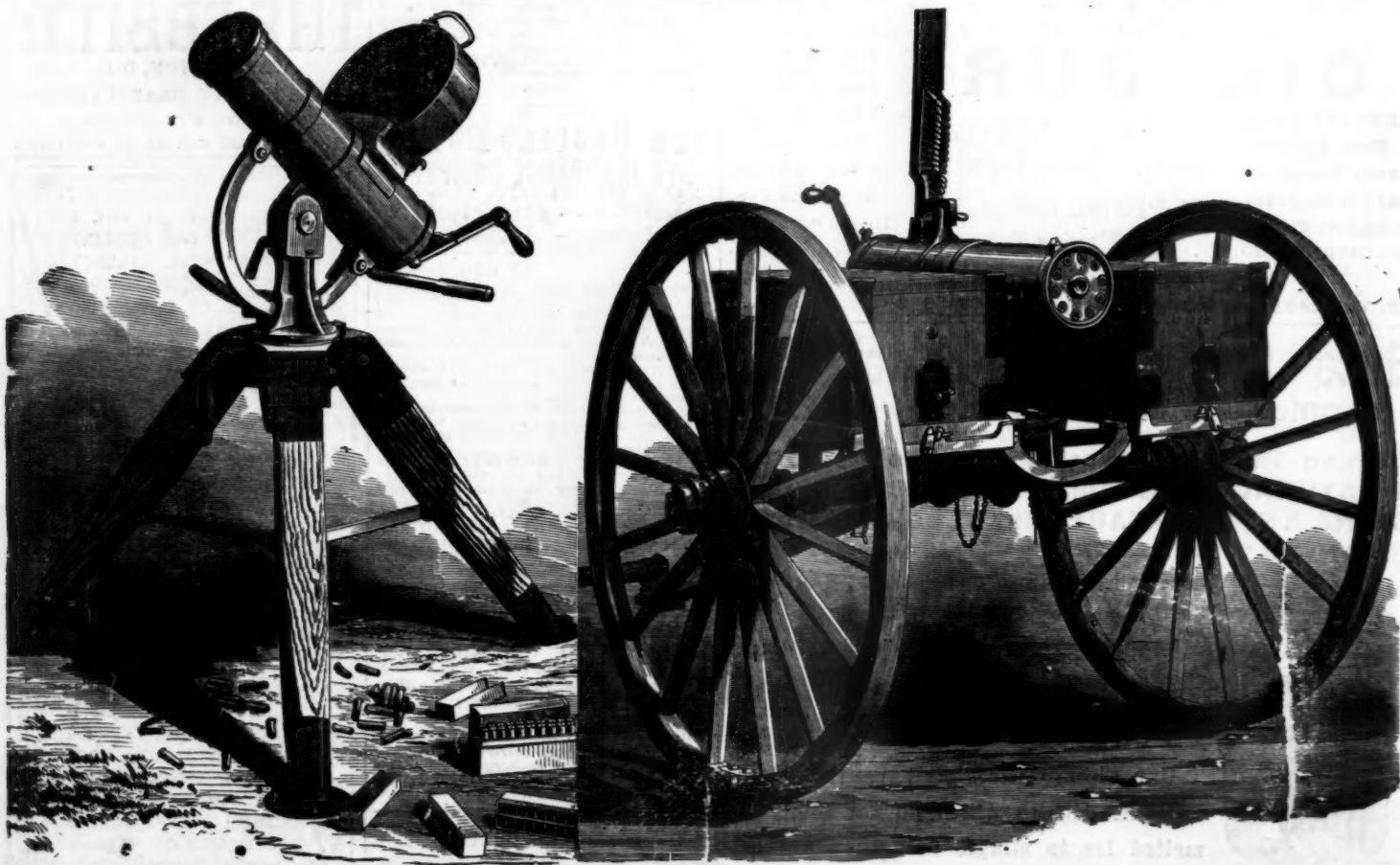
SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY  
POSTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.**Orange Powder.**

("Orange Mills.") Established, 1806.

Orange Rifle,  
Orange Lightning,  
Orange Ducking,  
Orange Creedmoor.  
Military, Mining and Blasting Powder  
Electric Blasting Apparatus.

Manufactured and for Sale by  
**LAFIN & RAND POWDER CO.,**  
29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the  
country.  
Send postal card for illustrated descriptive  
pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder.  
Mailed FREE.

**THE GATLING GUN.**

The above illustrations show the latest improvements made in the feed of the Gatling gun.  
The Accles' feed magazine allows the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, at the rate of over 1,300 shots per minute.  
The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.  
For prices and other information please address

**THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.**